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## Belfast bomb blast an inside job, say police

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

Police believe that the explosions which killed a man and wounded 35 others in the Belfast offices of the Northern Ireland Electricity Board yesterday morning may have been an inside job. They are checking on the people who work in the offices for known extremist sympathisers.

The explosion was the worst bomb atrocity in Northern Ireland since February 1969, when a bomb went off under a Land-Rover on Brougher mountain and killed people. Last night doctors were trying to save the sight of one of the injured. Another may have to have a leg amputated.

At 10.50 yesterday morning, the switchboard operator at the board's offices in Nine Road took a call from someone who said that a bomb had been planted in the building. Within 30 seconds, the fire alarm had been sounded, and people were pouring down the stairs at the moment the bomb went off.

### Girl and brothers rown

A police officer who went in immediately afterwards said: "It was like an abattoir in there. Dozens of people, nearly all of them women and young girls, were lying screaming and moaning trapped under the debris from the blast. The blood was thick on the stairs and in the corridor, and people who had escaped the explosion were trying to drag their colleagues free."

The bomb had been placed in a kit locker on the first floor of a new wing of the building. Troops searching through the debris after the explosion found another bomb in a locker near by which had been hurled on to the floor by the blast. Each bomb contained between 10lb. and 15lb. of gelignite.

Both lockers were on the stretch of corridor which connects two flights of stairs, and people running to get out of the building would have had to pass them on the way.

### Mer takeover

Another holidaying in Ryde, Mr. Wright, heard from a loudspeaker van that of her children had been dead yesterday.

Clapham, aged seven, aged six, and Caroline, five, were apparently killed by high tide on a sand-50 yards from Appley Sunbathers gave them a funeral. A fourth, Michelle, aged 3, was quite comfortable.

### ard change

Second takeover struggle, 11 Smallpox resurgences of Canada after Tre-House got 75 per cent of company's shares. Mr. Victor, Trafalgar's managing replaces him, Mr. Peter son, Lord Shackleton, John Wall also left the board. Two shareholders' defection tipped the balance Mr. Donald Forrester Mr. Maxwell Joseph, page 14

### ard appeal

Long, and Yard has appealed owners or licensees to if they have been offered or threatened, and is investigating alleged a protection racket.

### ulse setback

Admiralty is trying to Britain's nuclear deter-eracy being impaired by w's halting of refitting use, one of its three submarines. The cause will be dispute over lower workers outside the dock.

### BC's loss

ugh Greene, former general of the BBC, has from the board of s because of increased commitments.

### ch for name

"great sadness," Wells opera company the public to suggest me for it after its move from the site of a 300-magic well in Clerken-the London Coliseum. of the old name is confusion.

### er for unity

Paul and the Arch-Canterbury will pray between Roman and Anglicans on Sep-when an ecumenical on on the Eucharist s third meeting at

### tain rescue

or Ulan John Kenny, of Leeds, was rescued after yesterday after was an Alpine Brancion, France, for a 12 hours.



Injured women leaving by ambulance after the explosion in the Electricity Board offices in Belfast yesterday

## Weeley stands for pop

From CAMPBELL PAGE

Weeley, Wednesday  
 WEELEY is the sort of English village people detective stories about. A cluster of old houses, a new private estate, a lady trimming rose bushes, Major-General Francis Piggott living in the big house, Colchester and prim Frinton-on-Sea pennants proclaim "Croydon" a few miles away to offer extra characters, and Harwich nearby as the gateway to the mysterious Continent and the fruit cities of Hamburg and Amsterdam.

This weekend Weeley—population 851—meets a much severer destiny. It is the scene of the big summer bank holiday pop festival—the centre of the world for the young, the hippie, and the musical.

The organisers are, improbably, members of the Clacton Round Table, and all profits will go to charity. Since the youngsters realised we were not on a bread trip, one of the organisers said today, lapsing into the Anglo-American Easiespeak of the young, "they have been marvellous."

Music begins late on Friday and ends on Monday morning. At this stage the 200-acre site, given free by local farmers, is splendid to look at. From a distance the dozens of bright tents with pennants flying suggests the eve of Agincourt.

As you get closer there is a touch of the pedestrian. The pennants proclaim Croydon and "St Ives." Multi-coloured two-horse-power Citroens, the grand touring car of the wealthy, are wedged among the tents. Placards announce not "peace on earth" but "free food." Two orange inclosures declare with Elizabethan frankness "Chicks' Bog" and "Guys' Bog."

Mr Ralph Ibbotson, one of the organisers, said the project started 18 months ago with a plan for a modest pop festival to replace the Round Table's usual Donkey Derbies. "Our original idea was not for anything like this but we realised as we went along that we would lose money unless we did the job properly." This realisation, and the absence of any rival festival, means that a lot of people will come to Weeley.

Mr Ibbotson said relations are excellent with the authorities, the police, and the hippies. "We even took them (the hippies) eight gigs of beer last night and gave them a party. They said nothing."

Turn to back page, col. 6

## Woman is questioned after farmhouse raid

By JOHN WINDSOR

Armed police yesterday took away for questioning a woman believed by neighbours to be the wife of Frederick Sewell, after a torchlight raid on his farmhouse home. Police want to interview Sewell, in connection with the killing of a police superintendent on Monday.

Police last night refused to reveal the identity of the woman taken away, but a neighbour said the woman always called herself Mrs Sewell. The children referred to her as "mummy" and Freddie always called her his wife.

Two of Sewell's sons were also driven away from the five-bedroomed house in Woolborough Lane, Otford, Surrey, shortly after Sewell eluded detectives for the second time in two days. As 50 police searched the farm, neighbours spoke of the "very friendly and courteous" man who rode Palomino horses. Mr Leo Smith, a farmer at the adjacent Orchard Farm, said: "Freddie would always pass the time of day and buy you a pint at the Prince of Wales down the road. He seemed to enjoy life very much, was well-dressed, and looked his part as a successful businessman."

Sewell, aged 38, is a motor trader who was born in Brixton. He had been in the Blackpool last weekend. Police think he is with a man known as Doug, who police also want to interview in connection with the Blackpool killing. Doug is in 50 late twenties, stocky, and with a Zapata-style mustache. At least one is thought to be armed and police have warned the public not to "have a go."

## Island menaced by pollution

By JAMES LEWIS

A team of divers operating off the Anglesey coast has reported that water which, six years ago, was as clear as any in the world, is now so murky as to hamper visibility gravely and to make underwater photography almost impossible.

Over the same period they have noted the gradual disappearance of plants and marine life, and the growth of a white solid on the seabed with the smell and taste of sulphur.

These disturbing findings, by the members of a subaqueous club who have been searching for wrecks off the island between Wylla Head and Moelfre, will be included in a closely documented report on the high level of pollution in Anglesey and on its coastline. It is shortly to be published by the island's farmers, who clearly feel that the pursuit of jobs at the expense of the environment has gone far enough.

Anglesey has long been in need of jobs, but is now well on the way to satisfying that need. It has a power station at Wylla, an aluminium smelter at Holyhead, and, if a private Bill now before Parliament goes through, will shortly have an oil terminal off Amlwch, with a "farm" of oil tanks on the coast at Rhosgogoch.

It was this last scheme that turned the thoughts of the Farmers' Union of Wales to the level of pollution, actual and potential, that the island, with its heavy dependence on the holiday industry, could tolerate. The farmers' report, containing other findings which have yet to be made public, is intended for the Government's working party on pollution, for later submission to the United Nations conference on the human environment.

The aluminium smelter, operated by Rio Tinto-Zinc, with a consortium of other companies, has also claimed the attention of the Anglesey farmers who are concerned at the quantity of fluoride being discharged into the air.

The farmers are particularly concerned about arrangements for the monitoring of effluent. The discharge from the chimney of the Holyhead smelter, for example, was monitored by RTZ itself, said Mr G Lloyd Thomas, national spokesman of the Farmers' Union.

## Soviet visit to Paris

By our Foreign Staff

The Soviet Communist Party leader, Mr. Brezhnev, and President Podgorny will visit France at the end of October, shortly after a visit by a Chinese Government delegation.

President Podgorny and Mr. Brezhnev, who will be paying his first visit to the West since becoming the Soviet Communist Party leader in 1964, are expected to stay in France for three or four days.

An invitation to the three Soviet leaders was formally extended by President Pompidou when he visited Moscow in October last year. It was accepted but, up to now, no indication had been given whether the Soviet delegation would include Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin, who has visited France in recent years, or President Podgorny.

President Podgorny and Mr. Brezhnev are expected to cover the whole range of world problems in their talks with President Pompidou.

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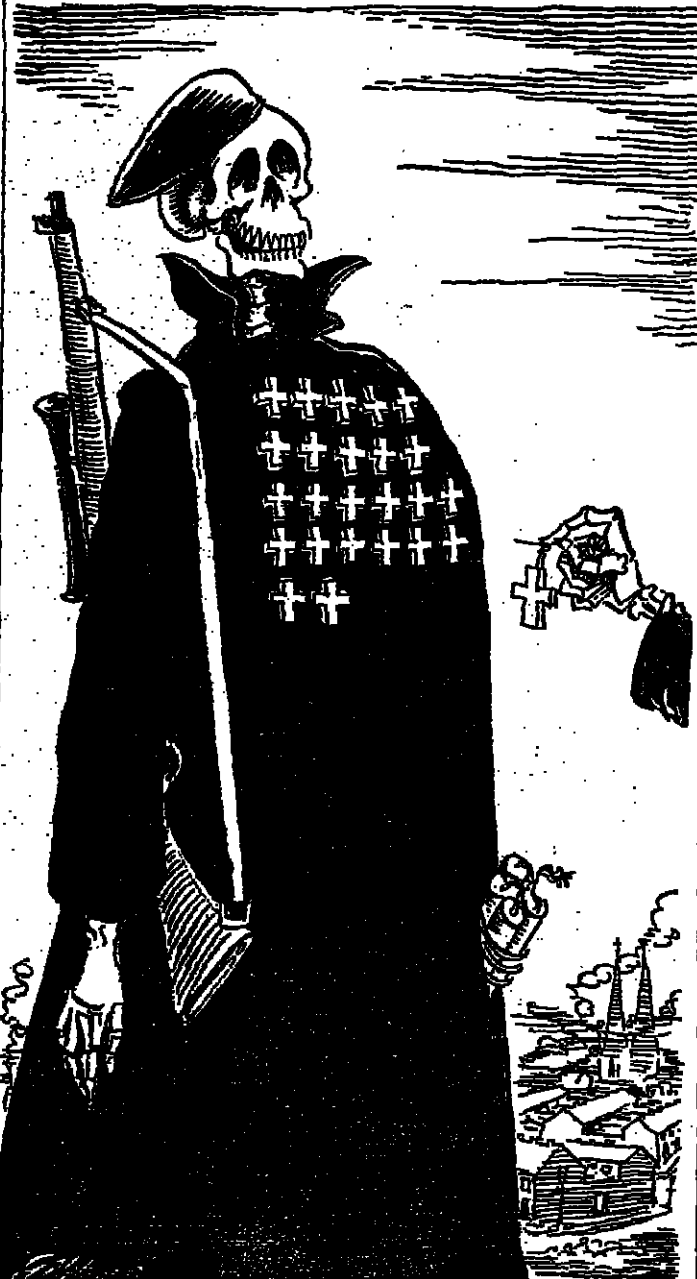
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For valour







# Amin visits Russians

President Amin's visit to the Soviet Union is the first by a head of state from the Sudan since 1956. It is also the first by a head of state from the Sudan to visit the Soviet Union. The visit is seen as a sign of Amin's growing ties with the Soviet Union. Amin is expected to stay in the Soviet Union for several days. He will meet with Soviet leaders and will also visit the Soviet Union's military and industrial facilities. Amin's visit is seen as a sign of the Soviet Union's growing influence in the Middle East. The Soviet Union has been providing the Sudan with military and economic aid. Amin's visit is also seen as a sign of the Soviet Union's growing influence in Africa. The Soviet Union has been providing many African countries with military and economic aid. Amin's visit is also seen as a sign of the Soviet Union's growing influence in the world. The Soviet Union has been providing many countries with military and economic aid.

## Protest grows over Marcos's measures

From JOHN O'CALLAGHAN: Manila, August 25

Manila settled into an uneasy but increasingly tense lull today. The bomb attack at an opposition Liberal Party meeting last weekend in which eight people died, and the further bomb-throwing and suspension of habeas corpus has produced a stunning impact which is only now giving way to organised protest.

Latest reports on the two Liberal Party Senators critically injured in the first attack are that they are "responding to treatment." Under the arrest without charge dispensation, the police have rounded up more than 30 suspects.

The most outspoken opposition to President Marcos and his Nationalist Party Government has come throughout from students. Today they began a coordinated national class boycott which they admitted had not been a complete success. The police and military have clearly scored an important psychological victory for the moment. It was extremely difficult to find any student at the University of the Philippines, Manila, prepared to say anything for fear of identification and arrest. "It is just like under the Japanese," said my cab-driver.

One dormitory president did say, however, that students believed the suspension of habeas corpus was unjustified. He added: "We will now wait and see what the Government does without making any comment on President Marcos's claim that there is a comprehensive plan of insurrection. In this country there is the official opposition and the real opposition and the aim of Marcos is to get rid of both."

One of those arrested in the first wave of detentions was a prominent television performer. The National Press Club issued a protest today saying: "The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is a severe blow to civil liberties involving the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and

## Cholera outbreak denied

Madrid, August 25

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information and Tourism today denied reports of a new cholera outbreak in Spain. No fresh case had been reported by doctors since last month. He added that one man, over

60 years of age, died recently in Barcelona of heart failure after severe diarrhoea. But doctors said there was no cholera. Some people had been sent to hospital in the city of Valencia because health authorities had called for the observation of all severe cases of diarrhoea.

Over the centuries the Wagogo people who live in Central Tanzania's arid Dodoma region have learned to dread the leap year. For every fourth year the vicious cycle of famine and drought which dictates their lives turns into a killer. Cattle and people have died in their thousands.

The semi-pastoral Wagogo, who number over 500,000, are very much individualists. Their lives are dictated by the battle to survive, by water, and by cattle. A family lucky enough to find a waterhole may try to hide it from its neighbours by building its mud and wood hut around the liquid gold. Others, less fortunate, trek up to 20 miles a day to fetch water. Their reward for the day's efforts may be as little as three gourds.

Throughout Tanzania green shirts for men and green dresses for women identify the wearers as members of the ruling Tanganyika African National Union, or "Green Guards" as President Nyerere once described them. But in an area of the Dodoma region, green shirts and dresses are the badge of the blind. Thousands of people have lost their sight as a result of trachoma, a chronically contagious form of blindness, exacerbated by the dry conditions and flies. Water is important in checking the disease but at Dodoma even washing the face is a luxury.

Eighteen months ago President Nyerere toured the region. He urged the Wagogo to move from their scattered homesteads into ujamaa villages, a homespun Tanzanian form of Socialist cooperative community.

Last year in two areas a few people responded. But suddenly in May this year the flood gates metaphorically opened and a massive human migration began. Both the Government and Tanu were caught unprepared. By mid-July over 200,000 Wagogo had registered to move.

By responding to the call to move into ujamaa villages they have very much put the personal prestige of President Nyerere and the country's rural policies on trial. Having registered, the Wagogo, as soon as the harvest was in, tore down their houses, salvaging what ever might be useful, gathered their few scanty possessions, and sat and waited for trucks to move them.

It was clear the Government faced an emergency. If it could not meet the Wagogo's demands it might never again be able to persuade them to go to ujamaa, and news of the failure would spread. Every water-drilling rig in the country was diverted to the region, almost every water-bowser was called in, and tractors were pulled off State farms to clear the bush and plough the land. "God may fail the Wagogo this year but we cannot afford to," President Nyerere told me recently when

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## 'Migration' put Nyerere's rural policies to test

I talked to him in one of the villages.

The President himself moved into one of the new villages called Chamwino early in July. Publicity about his month's stay focused on his making bricks eight hours a day to build a clinic, community centre, and houses for 34 blind and aged widows. But his main purpose was to study the problems.

Chamwino had been started last year when an ngoma (Swahili for dance) leader and his troupe built 10 houses. After that they toured the neighbourhood eulogising in song and dance the merits of ujamaa. Nightly at Chamwino, Nyerere sat with the village committee, which by then had elected the ngoma leader as its chairman, discussing problems and taking directives from them on the next day's work.

Now 725 families — the equivalent of 3,625 people — have moved to Chamwino. A 21-bed clinic with a maternity ward and health education centre has been opened. Two wells have been dug, one of which went down 700ft.

In the past few months 180 of these new villages have sprung up in the region. The average size is 50 to 60 families. Since May 75,000 people have moved and the target for mid-August was 100,000. The Government

has said that those who have not moved by then must remain where they are until next year.

Pre-planning in siting the villages has partially gone by the board because of the size of the migration. In some cases the Government must clear and plough the land because the people will not have time. Huge blocks are being cleared and within these each family will have a three-acre plot to grow their millet and sorghum.

Few risks are being taken this year. No new crops or methods will be introduced, and as is traditional, cattle dung rather than artificial fertilisers will be used. If something does go wrong with the crop, the Government does not intend that it should be blamed on new methods.

The Wagogo have no tradition of collectivisation which is the basis of Nyerere's Socialist philosophies. Their social values are complex and related to their cattle. To the Wagogo cattle are a mobile bank with the size of your deposit depending upon how many you have. Many are leaving their cattle behind to be looked after by their children while they test the ujamaa way. They had heard from opponents of the philosophy that it meant sharing cattle and wives.

The human migration has little to do with socialism. It is

materialistic and the Government is realistic enough to appreciate that it must prove the economics of ujamaa to the Wagogo ahead of the politics. Yet this is not without its dangers, for while the economic advantages may become visible within a year or so, the political ideal remains at least two decades away.

Dangers still abound. The Government still invests too little of its budget in rural development and the building of new international airports for tourists and a new Tanu headquarters, even if the latter is being done through contributions, are dubious priorities. The real priorities lie in moving the people who want to go, providing them with adequate water, improved agricultural methods, and above all good leadership. The collectivisation of poverty would be self-defeating.

Yet the massive migration of Dodoma, whatever its motivations, is one of the most exciting recent events in Africa, where the post-independence trend has been towards urban growth and national aggrandisement while 90 per cent of the population has continued to eke out a poverty-stricken village existence, much as they did in colonial times.

David Martin

## Chief of Zulus calls for congress

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, August 25  
THE LEADER of the Zulus, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, called today for a national convention of the leaders of the four ethnic groups in South Africa — African, White, Coloured, and Asian — to decide the country's political direction.

He said a national multi-racial convention should be the first priority. "We, as Africans, do not want the whites dictating to us," he said, "and I certainly do not want to dictate to the whites."

The call by Chief Buthelesi, who is chairman of the Zulu Territorial Authority (the apartheid institution created by the South African Government for Zulus), followed a call by another apartheid institution — the Coloured Persons Representative Council — for a national convention of Coloured people to confront the Government with the desires of the two million Coloured people of mixed descent.

These moves are significant. They reflect the way in which the 17 million non-whites in South Africa are beginning to use their apartheid political institutions as platforms from which to present demands to Mr Vorster's Government.

The visit to South Africa last week of President Banda of Malawi undoubtedly has given impetus to the demands voiced from the apartheid institutions.

The emphasis in the attacks against apartheid has been shifting rapidly in the past two or three years from outside to within it. Similarly, Dr Banda's visit took place within the apartheid framework, but helped to undermine apartheid.

The effects of Dr Banda's visit will be felt for a long time. It has not only encouraged nonwhite leaders to increase demands, and encouraged more whites to accept multiracialism. It has set up tensions in Mr Vorster's ruling Nationalist Party. A leading pro-Government newspaper warned the Government yesterday to take the movement towards multiracialism more slowly, so that the whites "don't choke on it."

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Sunday Telegraph —  
Courtney Edwards

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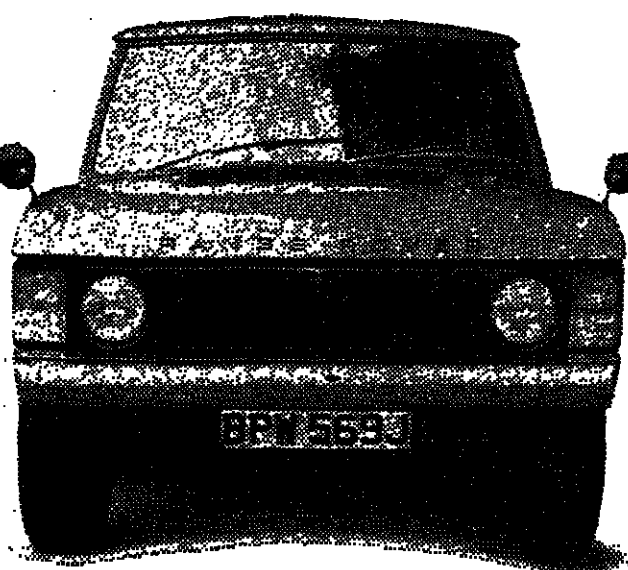
### An estate car

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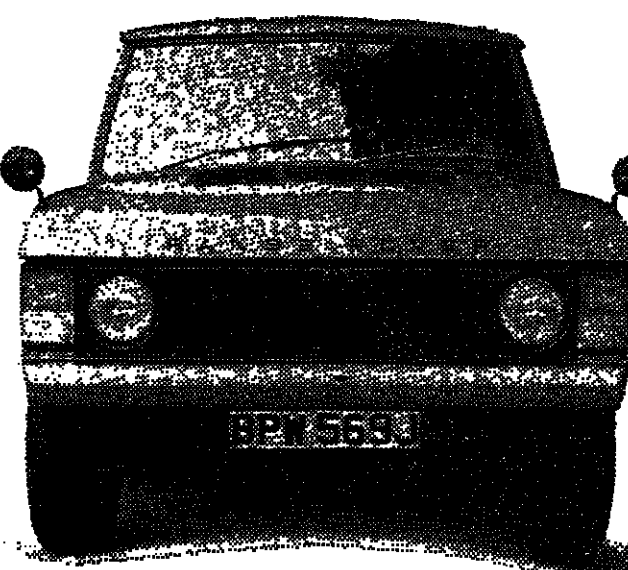
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Autosport — John Bolster

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Illustrated London News —  
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## HOME NEWS

## TUC told hard line on registration could cause split

By KEITH HARPER

A sharp warning has been given to the TUC that it could bring about a split in the trade union movement if it takes a hard line over registration under the Government's Industrial Relations Act.

The warning is in a memorandum released yesterday by the National Union of Bank Employees. The union thinks a "white-collar TUC" might be set up as a result of the special problems facing these unions if they decide to remain on the register.

Until now the bank employees' union, of which there are 100,000 members, has been a member of the TUC. But the union's executive committee has decided to leave the TUC and to set up a new union, the National Union of Bank Employees, which would be a "white-collar TUC".

Mr. John Bonfield, the general secretary of the National Union of Bank Employees, said: "The union is not leaving the TUC because it is a 'white-collar TUC'. It is leaving because it is a 'white-collar TUC'."

Mr. Bonfield, resigning himself to the fact that the union is leaving the TUC, said: "The union is not leaving the TUC because it is a 'white-collar TUC'. It is leaving because it is a 'white-collar TUC'."

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## Board denies 'exploiting' patients

By Dennis Barker

A HOSPITAL board yesterday denied that mentally sub-normal patients were being exploited by being used as nurses and domestic help.

St. Margaret's Hospital, Birmingham, had been described in a report as "one of the most overcrowded hospitals visited by the Hospital Advisory Service."

Dr. A. A. Baker, director of the advisory service, and a team of government inspectors spent nine days studying conditions at St. Margaret's and its annex in Walsall, Staffordshire. Their report says there were hardly any ward orderlies or domestic staff, and claimed the hospital needed 135 extra full-time domestics.

The team suggested that

excessive dependence on patients' labour limited the chance of rehabilitation for many and probably diverted attention from the real needs of the more heavily handicapped.

Beds were only 18 inches apart and some patients had to take baths in near-arctic conditions.

But the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board said last night that it was a "wrong emphasis" to suggest that patients were necessarily being exploited.

"For patients to help in this way is part of their therapy. It helps them realise part of their potential, and they like it because it gives them a feeling of responsibility, rather than just sitting about in the wards."

If you really wanted to cut their working day, you would have to drive them away," a board spokesman said. "They don't work at the same intensity as outside staff. The impression of dark satanic mill is not justified."

He said that some of the information behind the complaints had been supplied by the hospital management itself, and steps had been taken to improve the situation before the Hospital Advisory Service began its inquiries.

"There is an existing domestic staff of 40 in the wards, and we would need another 100 to provide an optimum service giving a radically extended amenity," the board's spokesman said.

Until recently one of the major difficulties was recruit-

ing staff. Full employment meant that jobs worth £3,000 a year were not applied for.

"One must add to difficulties of recruitment the fact that the whole field of the mentally handicapped has tended to be under-financed. On top of this, the Birmingham region has been under-financed in relation to the rest of the country for years. We do eleven-tenths of the work for nine-tenths of the income, a point which is now recognised."

The report is to be sent to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services. The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday: "We do not comment on confidential reports of the Hospital Advisory Service."

But Mr David Ennals, a

former Minister of Health and campaign director of the National Association for Mental Health, described the report as another reminder of the grim conditions which still existed in "so many" hospitals for the mentally handicapped.

There were clearly urgent problems at St Margaret's, "but it is no good just castigating the hospital management committee and the regional hospital board. The plain fact is that until local authorities provide residential care for the mentally handicapped, the hospital wards will remain overcrowded."

There were 29,400 residential places for adults needed, and only 4,300 available. The association was now conducting a survey into local authority services. "It is urgent that we get action at a community level," said Mr Ennals.

## Use TV to calm Ulster, says Mayor Dublin Heath invited to Belfast on IRA

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

Irish police raided the offices of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the official IRA, in Dublin yesterday and seized books and pamphlets. The building is the headquarters of the Republican movement in Southern Ireland and houses the editorial offices of its newspaper, the "United Irishman."

Sinn Féin has been holding nightly protest meetings in Dublin against internment in Northern Ireland. It is also opposed to the Dublin Government's Forcible Entry Bill, which prohibits squatting and political sit-ins.

The raid could mark the start of an official clamp-down on the IRA, which is an illegal organisation.

**BRUTALITY ALLEGED.**—Seven detainees released from the Belfast prison ship Maltona charged the authorities with brutality, general abuse, and threats. One said: "The warders seemed to delight in making us do silly things."

Meanwhile, most of the men still on board the Maltona are continuing their anti-internment hunger strike.

**'NO' TO FAULKNER.**—The appeal by the Northern Ireland Prime Minister, Mr. Faulkner, for talks with representatives of other parties was rejected by Opposition Stormont MPs yesterday. Social Democratic and Labour Party MPs said they were interested only in talks involving the Westminster Government. They also want the suspension of Stormont to be considered if held.

**CALL FOR BAN.**—Tradesmen in the Irish border town of Dundalk met today to discuss the move to ban sales of British goods until internment is abolished in Ulster.

**TRADE UNION** leaders in Northern Ireland plan to hold their emergency conference on the crisis on September 13. The conference, to be called "Peace, Employment, and Reconstruction," will also be attended by representatives of employers and of the established political parties. TUC observers will include Mr. Feather and Mr. Jones, leader of the transport workers.

## Not AD 620

Dr Barry Matthews, who led the Leeds University expedition to Labrador which discovered an ancient coastal settlement, said yesterday that it was strikingly similar to another group he discovered at Northern Ungava in Arctic Quebec and which was dated about AD 1300, not AD 620, as stated in the Guardian.



Robert Kennedy (21), of Coldstream, Berwickshire, yesterday became the Coldstream Guards' first local recruit to the regiment in the town from which it takes its name. He took the oath in front of the seventeenth-century house where General George Monck set up the first headquarters in 1650

## Tough line backed

Mr John Taylor, the Chief Constable of Leicester and Rutland, yesterday supported the two Scotland Yard officers who called in a "Times" interview on Tuesday for tougher sentences for violent crime.

He said: "I am convinced that within the criminal fraternity there is a small, vicious hard core that is beyond redemption. In fairness to society, and police officers who have to keep the laws of that society, these people should be severely dealt with when they are convicted."

Mr Taylor was shot at when he was a young policeman in Somerset.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling, who is on holiday in Majorca, has studied the text of the interview. He has been told how it was arranged and that a press officer was present when it took place.

## Sacked teacher gets reprieve

By our Education Correspondent

Mr Christopher Searle, the teacher who published a book of his pupils' poems, has had his notice of dismissal suspended until September 3 to allow the school governors to file further evidence in his impending legal action.

Mr Searle went yesterday with his lawyers, provided by the National Union of Teachers, to seek an injunction to prevent the governors of the Sir John Cass Foundation and Red Coat school in Stepney, London, from implementing their dismissal notice on Tuesday.

While waiting for the case to come before Mr Justice Ackner, the parties reached agreement over the suspension of the dismissal notice and adjournment of the hearing. The judge, sitting in private, agreed to this.

Mr Searle has issued a writ against the Rev Roderick Harold Gibbs, of Stepney and the Rev Derek Harbord, of Aldgate, as representatives of the governors. He is seeking a declaration that his dismissal notice was invalid and a permanent injunction restraining the governors from acting upon it.

The new school term begins on September 9.

## Dingo escapes

Children were ordered by police not to play in the streets yesterday after a dingo—Australian wild dog—escaped from a kennel at Leire, Leicestershire. A cat was killed and horses and pigs frightened.

## Electricity 'cut off by trick'

A mother yesterday claimed that two electricity board officials persuaded her nine-year-old daughter to let them into the house so they could cut off the power.

Mrs Margaret Tourish left her daughter Karen while she went shopping. When she got back to her home in Alexandra Road, Sarat, near Watford, the power had been cut off and she found Karen "crying hysterically" at a neighbour's house.

Mrs Tourish said the £6 bill had been paid four days earlier by Giro and she had a receipt. The Eastern Electricity Board said last night: "Our men went there in uniform clearly displaying a badge. I don't know what they said to the girl."

"We had sent notice in writing seven days earlier that we were going to disconnect the supply."

## 12 men in a bus

**THE ULSTER** deputation almost had to make its way from Heathrow Airport-London to the centre of the city by bus after flying from Belfast yesterday. No official cars had been ordered from the Ulster Office.

At the airport the 12 members boarded an airline bus to the West London Air Terminal. And then changed their minds, feeling that an official body going to see the Prime Minister do not arrive on the bus.

They got off, boarded four taxis (after first agreeing on the price) and set off for the Ulster Office. Official cars were available for the trip from there to Chequers.

## 23 MPs join fight against internment

Twenty-three Labour MPs have promised support for the Labour Committee Against Internment. The committee's campaign includes demands for the release or trial of those interned in Northern Ireland, and an independent inquiry by MPs and trade unionists into allegations of brutality.

A campaign of meetings and demonstrations will be launched in the next week or two. "We are trying to get the Parliamentary Labour Party to commit itself to supporting our demands," the committee's secretary, Mr J. Grenley, said last night. "With all the holiday

problems, 23 MPs in a week is not bad going."

The MPs are Mr W. Hamilton, P.L.P. vice-chairman, Mr Tom Driberg, Mr Frank Allaun, and Miss Joan Leston, all members of the party national executive, Miss Bernadette Devlin, Mr Sydney Bidwell, Mr Richard Kelly, Mr J. Dempsey, Mr J. Sillars, Mr Hugh Jenkins, Mr E. J. Fletcher, Mr Michael Moscher, Mr William Griffiths, Mr S. O. Davies, Mr L. A. PAVITT, Mr A. Latham, Mr A. E. Stallard, Mr William Hamling, Mr Eric Heffer, Mr R. T. Ellis, Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Mr William Wilson, and Mr Robert Edwards.

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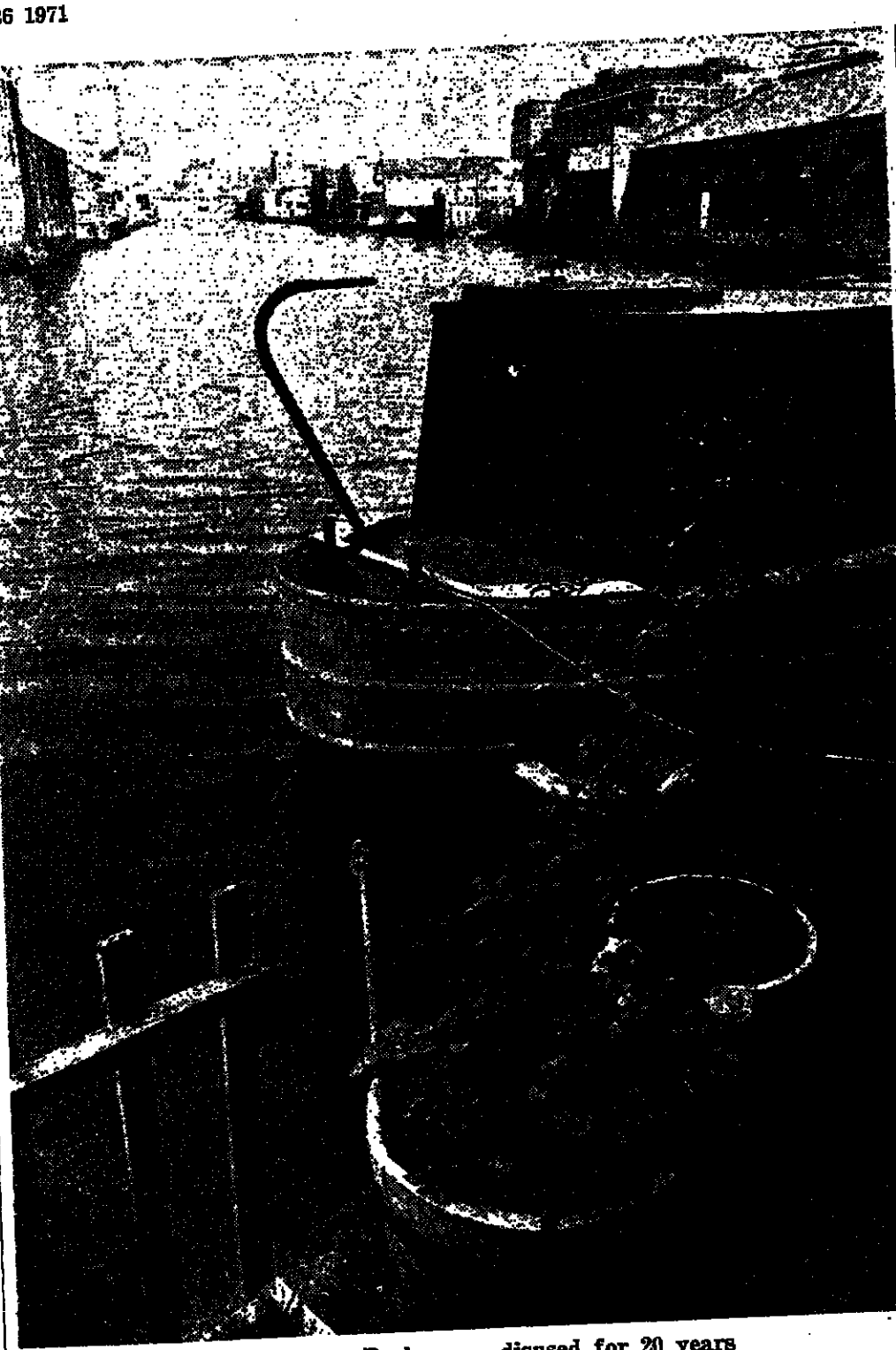
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Continued on page 18



Paddington Basin... disused for 20 years

# Test case coming up on use of waterway

A TEST case is coming  
up which could prove  
whether the revival of inter-  
est in waterways goes really  
deep or not.

It involves Paddington  
Basin, London, which is sur-  
rounded by wharves and brick  
walls and has been disused  
for 20 years. It is scheduled  
by the Department of the  
Environment as a "remain-  
der" waterway, which means  
that it need be maintained  
only to a standard necessary  
to prevent danger to public  
safety or health.

The basin has been pre-  
vented from becoming a  
menace to public safety in a  
way still beloved of many  
local authorities—it has  
simply been sealed off. Some  
London boroughs—including  
Islington and Camden—are  
opening up canal towpaths,  
but the "seal-off" approach  
lingers elsewhere.

Ten years ago, it became  
apparent that St Mary's Hos-  
pital, Paddington, a teaching  
hospital, needed an exten-  
sion. At that time, no one  
cared about canals, or  
realised that they could be

used for leisure in over-  
crowded cities. So it was pro-  
posed to fill in the basin and  
use it as a car park for the  
hospital's extension.

The Inland Waterways  
Amenity Advisory Council has  
been considering the propos-  
al for the past three  
years, and presented its  
report yesterday to the  
Department of the Environ-  
ment. "We don't accept that  
all of Paddington Basin needs  
to be built over to make a

## BY OUR OWN REPORTER

car park for a hospital," its  
chairman, General Sir Hugh  
Stockwell, said. "If the hos-  
pital were to be built so that  
part of it overlooked the  
basin, what could be nicer  
for the patients?"

The council, which suggests  
restoration costing between  
£3 million and £5 million,  
would like to see the basin  
used as a mooring place for  
pleasure boats on the Grand  
Union Canal, which it joins.  
"Not only would the sight  
of brightly painted boats

cheer the patients up, but  
they would cheer the staff up  
as well," Mrs. Tristram Gard-  
ner, chairman of the London  
Canals Consultative Com-  
mittee, said. "It is getting  
increasingly difficult to get  
good staff for London hos-  
pitals and extra amenities  
could just sway the balance."

The cause of Paddington  
Basin is not necessarily lost.  
Mr. John Humphries, chair-  
man of the Inland Water-  
ways Association, said, he  
thought the case for restora-  
tion of waterways was "three  
quarters of the way home."  
The Government was opposed  
to making up any more  
deficits, but local authorities  
were much more aware of the  
potential of waterways in  
their areas than they were  
five years ago.

With the influence of the  
Department of the Environ-  
ment, this could mean the  
council's report will be pleas-  
antly overtaken by events.  
Birmingham is making pro-  
gress in restoring its canals,  
proving that what Sir Hugh  
called "extraordinary local  
authority blinkers" are not  
totally impenetrable.

# 'Danger' from chair dryer



People using an Italian-made  
portable hair dryer face a  
serious hazard of electrocution,  
the Home Office said yesterday.

The dryer has only a thin  
incomplete tube of asbestos  
paper separating the nozzle  
from the live heater element.  
If the element sagged or broke  
the nozzle would become live.  
The dryer has no earth. If you  
have one, destroy it, the Home  
Office says.

A thousand of the dryers,  
retailing at about £2.75 in a  
box marked "Gift Pack Hair  
Dryer Ref MC 801 Matic", are  
believed to have been distrib-  
uted.

## New motorway

Work is to start soon on a  
57 miles of five-mile stretch  
motorway at Ellesmere Port,  
Cheshire.

# Windows on the world

COLOUR photographs of  
stained glass windows at  
Canterbury Cathedral are to  
be reproduced on this year's  
Christmas stamps. They are:  
2½p, 3p, and 7½p, and go on  
sale on October 13, several  
weeks earlier than usual.  
The stamps were designed by  
Graham Clarke, Collins  
Clements, and Edward  
Hughes, who teach art in the  
Maidstone, Kent, area. They  
show three panels of a win-  
dow in the North Choir Aisle  
at the cathedral, each  
depicting a nativity scene.  
A pictorial Christmas air-  
letter, showing doves, goes on  
sale the same day. It has  
been designed by Julian Gibb,  
from Glasgow, a freelance  
designer.

## Salvage dive in loch

Divers are to descend into  
Loch Long, Argyll, to see if  
four extension legs to the oil  
rig Ocean Tide can be salvaged.  
The legs, each 40ft long and  
weighing 80 tons, slipped off a  
barge on Tuesday night and  
sank in about 30 fathoms.

# Three fined £65 for leaving dog in boot

A couple and their son who  
admitted that their collie dog  
was shut in the boot of their car  
for more than five hours were  
fined a total of £65 in Liskeard,  
Cornwall, yesterday.

Mrs Mary Venning, of Pol-  
veithan Farm, Lanteglos,  
Fowey, Cornwall, who was said  
to have accepted the main  
responsibility, was fined £25.  
Her husband, John Tamblin  
Venning, and son, Ashley John  
Venning, both of the same

# Four are saved from raft

Four people who tried to cross  
the Channel on a raft powered  
by an old car were rescued  
yesterday and landed at Dover.

They were Mr. Martin Lewis,  
aged 35, a storeman of Hail-  
sham, Sussex; Mr. Tony Smith,  
aged 25, a local government  
officer of West Dulwich,  
London; his wife Christine,  
aged 24, and Mr. Alan Hughes,  
aged 33, a local government  
officer of Lewes, Sussex.

They set off on Tuesday from  
Eastbourne on a raft made of  
old drums and wood and  
powered by a Ford car lashed  
to the deck.

Mr. Lewis said: "Everything  
went all right until we were  
about 12 miles off Beachy Head.  
Then the wind got up and the  
tide increased in strength. The  
raft was swept off. Under-  
powered. We drifted about for  
some time and it got dark. Then  
we fired a distress flare."

They were seen by the crew  
of the Finnish ship Heros, which  
picked them up and took them  
to Dover.

Mrs. Smith, who is five months  
pregnant, said: "At one stage  
we were all scared stiff. We  
were very pleased to see the  
rescuing ship."

# Minister hints at joint rescue operation for Clyde shipyards

By JOHN KERR

The talks today in London between Mr. Archibald Kelly, the Scottish industrialist, and Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, on a rescue operation for Upper Clyde shipbuilders were foreshadowed yesterday by further indications of change of Government policy on the yards.

Mr. Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland, in his first statement the UCS affair since Parliament went into recess, said Mr. Kelly's bid to take over all four UCS yards could be complementary to a new Government proposal for a new company to run the Govan, and Linthouse yards. He said he knew no details of Mr. Kelly's proposal and was far from specific in commenting on the possibilities.

But he seemed to be suggesting that there could be a case for some form of combined operation between an individual purchaser, such as Mr. Kelly, and the Government. Mr. Campbell raised the issue of UCS when speaking at the opening of an extension to the factory of Microwave and Electronic Systems Limited at Newbridge, near Edinburgh. Following the example of Sir John Eden and Mr. Robert C. Smith, the UCS liquidator, last week, he stressed that there need not necessarily be any yard closures.

He said: "It is now clear—and this was confirmed by the group of advisers—that by UCS in its present form could not continue. But this has never meant that any of the yards need inevitably be closed."

The Government's proposals and hopes were that all would continue to provide employment in different ways. The liquidator, again only last week, said this is how he too sees the position.

Mr. Campbell said he had stated in the House of Commons that there was nothing to prevent a successful disposal by the liquidator of the company's assets, provided there was a case for it.

The Government was prepared to help in appropriate conditions—essentially that the resulting enterprises would be viable and sound.

Reporters later pressed Mr. Campbell to clarify the apparent confusion between the Government's declared intention to set up a company for Govan and Linthouse and its readiness to discuss Mr. Kelly's proposal for taking over all four yards in the UCS group.

He said he thought both options were open, and perhaps there might even be other schemes. But the Government could not just wait and do nothing. It could not risk dis-continuing arrangements for the Govan-Linthouse scheme that had been recommended by the "Four Wise Men," unless there was some clear and definite alternative which was going to provide a better solution.

There were, he said, 1,000 to 1,500 jobs available in the Govan yards on the lower Clyde within reasonable travelling distance of the upper Clyde. Meanwhile redundancies at UCS continue. Notices of dismissal were sent out last night to a further 220 workers, making a total of 400 since the official "work-in" started at the end of last week.

If there is real progress at today's talks at the Department of Trade and Industry, a report will be made to Mr. John Davies who may make a statement tomorrow.

# Double clash by Labour

By our POLITICAL STAFF

The rift between members of the Shadow Cabinet over the EEC will deepen next month. Some will be holding meetings on the same days, warring Labour supporters with opposing points of view.

The Labour Committee for Europe published its list of speakers yesterday, and Mr. Harold Lever, the party's spokesman on Europe, is com-mending the EEC in Bristol on September 21. Mr. James Callaghan, the Shadow Home Secre-tary, will then be in Portsmouth to put the case against it.

Mr. Lever will also clash with Mrs. Barbara Castle, the Shadow Secretary for Employ-ment, while he is in Liverpool on September 18 and she is a new miles away in Flint, rail-ing the anti-Marketisers.

Mrs. Castle will combine with a fellow anti-Marketiser, Mr. Fred Mulley, the Shadow Leader of the House—she is in Oxford on Sep-tember 11 and he is in Neath—to drown the pro-Market senti-ments of Mr. Michael Stewart, Labour's former Foreign Secre-tary, who will speak in Mid-  
dle-

burgh. The pro-Marketisers will end the three-day anti-Market-ing tour on September 23, when Mr. Mulley, Labour's Shadow Foreign Secretary, will speak in the House. A spokesman for the Marketisers said that the sides had not compared before issuing the gramme, which had deplored the availability of hall participants' other em-  
ments.

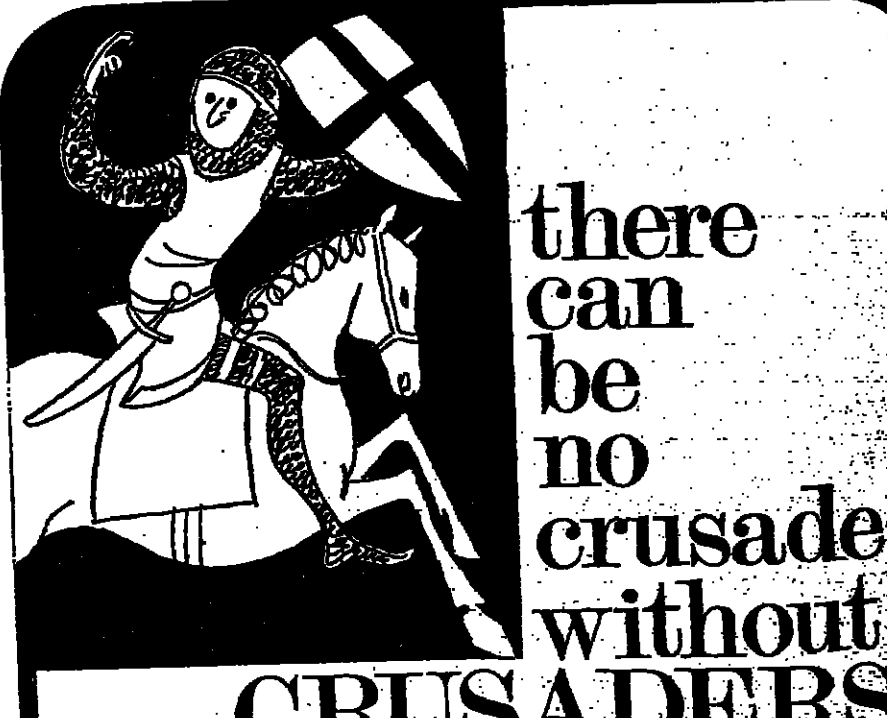
# Two gaoled for duty fraud

Names of non-existent air pas-sengers were written on cus-tomers and Excise forms at a duty-free shop to cover up large and regular losses of cigarettes on which duty would have been paid, the prosecution said at the Central Criminal Court yester-day.

David Malcolm Fraser Macdonald (29), of Courtfield Road, Harrow, assistant manager at Hill London Shops Ltd. was given a suspended sentence of 12 months; John Edward Paul (23), of Chinnery Hill, Bishop's Stortford, assistant manager, was gaoled for 12 months; and John Williamson (33), manager and area man-ager of Crownwell Road, Earls Court, London, was gaoled for two years.

Macdonald and Pauling pleaded guilty to and Williamson was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue of duty on cigarettes at Heath-row Airport, London.

Mr. Robin Auld, prosecuting, said that losses of cigarettes were large and regular. Duty marked man.



# there can be no crusade without CRUSADERS

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The job? Entry into the Catholic Priesthood in service with St. Joseph's Missionary Society (The Mill Hill Missionaries). Please write to Father J. Simmons M.H.M. Mill Hill Missionaries, St. Peter's College, Freshfield, Liverpool L37 4LP.



# Minister keeps the whip hand on school building

LOCAL authorities have been given freedom to determine their own school building programmes, but will still have to observe a "gentleman's agreement" to the priorities of the Government's plan for the day, according to a statement from the Commons Education Committee.

The second report from the committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Edward Hudson, is based on material collected from civil servants and local authority spokesmen by the education and arts subcommittee under the chairmanship of Mr Neil Martin. It points to an absorbing picture of a service whose costs are steadily increasing, and whose authority and university autonomy are steadily decreasing. The government, it is said, is not to be taken for granted in its question about local control of building programmes, which is now being tried out for 1974-5 by five local authorities, shows the kind of gobbledygook that can result: an authority will not have to refer so much to the department of education for approval, it will be unable to spend money on a nursery or comprehensive schools while the renewal of primary schools is ministerial priority.

Among the significant pieces of information leaked out by the MPs are the following: Overall spending: Local authorities are responsible for about 85 per cent of educational spending, either raised on the rates or received as part of a central Government's contribution through the rate support grant.

But the Association of Municipal Corporations gave the examples of discretionary awards and the provision of teaching materials, books, and equipment as the two main areas in which they could genuinely exercise their discretion.

The County Councils' Association estimated that "something like 50 per cent of the expenditure on education is completely outside the discretion of local government."

The Department of Education, in its memorandum to the subcommittee on programme budgeting, suggested that three quarters of educational spending was "effectively predetermined by the basic demographic factors of existing numbers and expected population growth and population movement, leaving only a quarter attributable to improvements of all kinds, the most important of which is the expected increase in the proportions choosing to remain within the educational system after the age of compulsory schooling."

The main theme of the evidence from the local authority bodies was the need for closer relations with the central Government to avoid clashes of priority and situations in which a Government department could be simultaneously urging expansion of services and financial restraint.

Authorities would like freedom over schoolbuilding, but the Department of Education gave a warning that without a convention and "gentleman's agreement" the Government would lose control of priorities in the building programme.

The Association of Education Committees once more asked for a return to a percentage grant system for central support for education; the other local authority bodies opposed it; and the department suggested that fears over its disappearance in 1988 were not borne out.

Programme budgeting: The US system of relating costs to objectives. The Department of Education conceded that criteria for the output of education would be slow and laborious to work out, and its efforts at programme budgeting so far was limited to a rearrangement of inputs rather than an attempt to measure final objectives.

The reactions of the local authority witnesses indicated, however, that they found it difficult to think of output budgeting as having a serious contribution to make in the educational field in the absence of a valid means of quantifying the long-term benefits of education to the community, the report states.

Certain authorities were beginning to develop programme budgeting, but "the views which the subcommittee heard from local authorities on this subject were distinctly sceptical."

The department was hopeful of finding suitable measures for "intermediate output," such as numbers in various levels of education, but Mr Hudson told the MPs that to assign values to outputs "is both very difficult and cannot possibly be free from controversy."

To take an obvious sort of example, you have to be able to compare the provision of two years' nursery education for a three-year-old child with the provision of two years' postgraduate study for somebody reading for a PhD.

Higher education. Both the AMC and CCA said they would not wish to abandon their responsibility for higher education in polytechnics, colleges of education, and so on. But the national element in these institutions has led to pooling arrangements by local authorities, and "pooled expenditure tends in practice to be inflationary, as local authorities are not directly accountable for their own particular share."

The associations are discussing with the Department the setting up of a Local Authority Higher Education Committee to advise both the Government and local authorities. The Inner London Education Authority and the Welsh Joint Education Committee have already set up a joint committee.

The Association of Education Committees in its evidence, proposed regional planning councils to coordinate all sections of higher education in population areas covering 500,000 to 1.5 million people, and it argued that all institutions, including universities,

should serve regional needs in order to save money on accommodation.

But Sir William Alexander, secretary of the AEC, said that the idea, although it had been published about three years ago, had not been discussed with the Department or the universities.

The University Grants Committee agreed it would be desirable for universities to take more students from their neighbourhood without accepting that they should serve regional needs alone.

Mr F. Toomey, for the Department, said: "What criteria the Government will apply when it judges the scale of development in the university sector, I simply cannot say at this stage."

Mr L. R. Fletcher, of the UGC, said he thought the Department's planning projection of 320,000 students in universities in 1977 was reasonable. He commented: "It was, admittedly, a conservative figure, but we thought that for a planning figure it was right to be conservative."

Mr Toomey was asked whether it might not be cheaper to merge university and other institutions. He replied: "This, given our present system of financing and administration, is simply not feasible at the present time, given that universities are autonomous and independent and that non-university institutions are maintained by local education authorities."

"You would have to have an entirely different system, and quite radical changes, before you could achieve that," he felt the scope for sharing facilities between different

sorts of institution was rather limited.

The Commons subcommittee was so interested by its findings in the field of further and higher education that it decided to conduct its next inquiry into this area alone, starting first with the local authority zone, with the universities to follow, and no prior commitment to the current "binary" system of financing.

Educational research. The Department estimated that public spending here currently amounts to about £2.75 millions a year, with something like £750,000 extra being spent by private foundations.

"The subcommittee suggested that the figure of £2.75 millions represented a very tiny proportion of educational expenditure as a whole (£2,653 millions in this financial year)," adds the report.

Mr J. D. Brierley, for the Department, told the MPs: "I do not think that we would attach any particular significance to the comparison between the amount that is going on at the moment and the total volume of educational expenditure. The great difficulty is to find projects of sufficient merit with a suitable aim, suitably organised and planned, and to be conducted by people of sufficient standing to give confidence that the thing will be carried out really well."

"Certainly our own experience has been that one can lay out a good deal of money from time to time on projects which do not really come to much at the end of the day."

House of Commons Paper 545. Stationery Office, £2.05.

## Birds are blown

By our Correspondent

A NORTH-EAST wind has brought comfort for thousands of northern pigeon fanciers. More than 15,000 birds are estimated to have failed to return to their lofts five days after being liberated in a series of Saturday races from the South of England, their homing instinct blown away by the wind.

Together with earlier losses from a cross-Channel race in June, when 12,000 birds were lost, it has been the worst season for pigeon fanciers in memory.

A leading fancier, Mr Fred Price of Burscough, the president of the West Lancashire Two Bird Club, said yesterday: "I have been in pigeons for 53 years and I don't remember a more disastrous season."

From Wolverhampton southwards there has been a thick atmosphere with a north-easterly wind. It seems to have affected their homing instincts. Mr Price, who won his local club's 148 mile race from Bristol has so far got back only 12 of his 25 birds, less than 30 per cent of all the birds involved in the race have returned. Of the 197 entered by the Parbold Homing Society only 30 are back in their lofts.

Some Scottish fanciers have even more depressing tales to tell, but it is an ill wind that blows no one any good. For birds racing from north to south, the north-easter provided an excellent wind.

## Staple hit football player

Two teenage football supporters at a Bristol football match were hit in the face by a staple hit the Newcastle goalkeeper in Tottenham Hotspur's match against Newcastle at White Hart Lane on Wednesday. Tottenham Juvenile Club was told. One of the youths told police they had taken 542 staples and 17 bands to the game "just for a giggle."

The chairman of magistrates, Lady Macleod, told them: "It was a vicious thing to do. If you had hit the goalkeeper in the eye, he could have been blinded for life. The bench is horrified at this offence."

The youths were remanded in custody for three weeks for medical reports.

## Roosevelt issues writ for libel

Mr James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late US President, is claiming damages in the High Court in London.

Mr Roosevelt, aged 63, who lives in Geneva, has issued a writ against Times Newspapers Ltd, alleging he was libelled in the "Sunday Times," and another against the "Sunday Telegraph." The articles complained of referred to the financial group, Investors Overseas Services.

## That was 002

The British-built Concorde 002 carried out another test flight yesterday at more than twice the speed of sound—1,300 miles an hour—over the Bay of Biscay. It flew at supersonic speeds at 80,000ft. for more than an hour.

## Vital choice for churches

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The gruelling diplomatic procedure of choosing the next general secretary of the World Council of Churches, which now holds together 300 million believers, enters an important stage next month.

Dr José Miguez-Benine, of Argentina, the astute chairman of a nomination committee of 18, will make a progress report to a session of the WCC's executive committee meeting in Sophia, Bulgaria, between September 5 and 9.

He will probably set out how his international committee, as ecumenical as any group could be, intends to make its choice of a successor to Dr Eugene Carson Blake, the American Presbyterian, in time for the supreme central committee's meeting in Holland in August, 1972. They have been asked to produce only one name.

He could report that soundings have already been made throughout many of the world council's 252 member-churches, experienced ecumenical dignitaries, and among the present staff in Geneva.

As yet, there is no short list, but a discreet questionnaire is

now on its confidential ecclesiastical course among such diverse bodies as Russian Orthodox, Swedish Lutherans, Chilean Pentecostals, and British Baptists.

The nature and status of the ecumenical desk in Geneva has changed greatly since Dr W. Visser 't Hooft, the remarkable Dutch churchman, became the WCC's first administrator in 1948. He worked with a small staff in makeshift chalets only a tram ride from the heart of the old city.

Today, the World Council's splendid headquarters, which cost £1 million, facing Mont

Blanc, is the hub of the non-Roman slice of Christendom. The many visitors have included the Pope.

Again, the WCC has moved in 23 years from an almost exclusive Protestant membership to a comprehensive ecumenical one. Churchmen from Constantinople, Moscow, and Athens have taken Orthodoxy to Calvin's city.

The predominance of the European and North American churches in the World Council's affairs has also been greatly lessened by the arrival of churches from Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Dr Blake succeeded Dr Visser 't Hooft in 1966. Originally, the Rev Patrick C. Rodger, a Scottish Episcopalian, who was then executive secretary of the World Council's commission on faith and order, had been nominated. He is understood to have withdrawn after an unhappy hiatus. Mr Rodger is now Bishop of Manchester.

The World Council's third general secretary could come from the "third world" — the developing countries — though this is far from certain. The central committee has in fact told the nominations committee to feel free to look in Europe and North America.

However, two men bound to be considered are M. M. Thomas, an Indian layman, and the Rev Philip Potter, a West Indian. Both know the ecumenical scene well.

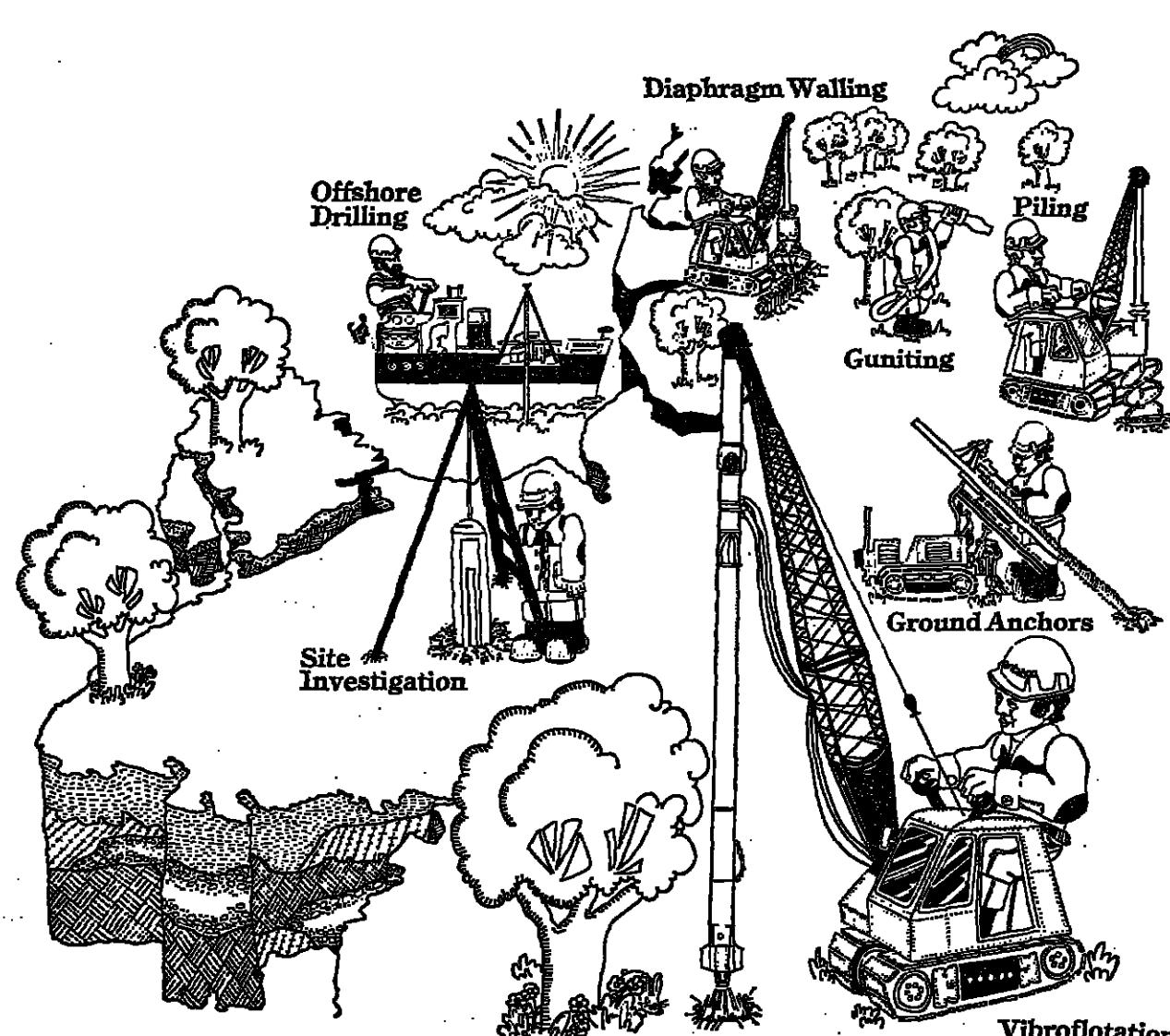
Mr Thomas is presently the chairman of the central committee. He is a member of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar in South-west India. Mr Potter, a Methodist, is director of the World Council's division of world mission and evangelism.

## MP goes to Bengal

Mr Peter Shore, MP for Stepney, Dr Trevor Huddleston, the Bishop of Stepney, and Mr Donald Chesworth, the chairman of War on Want, left London yesterday to investigate the problem of refugees in Bengal.

Mr Shore said: "We are going to look at all aspects of the situation, and I shall be taking a particularly close look at the underlying political problems."

Dr Huddleston said his diocese had a large number of Pakistanis and he was glad to get the chance to study the situation at first hand.



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...studies apart... summer fashion and domestic architecture in Rye, Sussex

## 'ind' is sold for 14,000

By Art Sales Correspondent

BRITISH Museum has £14,000 for a medieval manuscript discovered last in the stable loft of a high castle. It is a pontifical, a collection of services performed by a bishop, and was written in 1000; it may have been written in Winchester. The text is in Latin, with Anglo-Saxon translations of unusual words in it. Rats have gnawed edges of some leaves.

And was in the stable of Brodie Castle, Moray, which is owned by the Marquess of Brodie. Mrs Brodie, looking through a pile of maps, books, and papers when she came upon the manuscript. It is not how it got there.

manuscript came up at 10.15 in July, but failed to find a buyer. The price was reduced to £13,000. The low paid is the same as the reserve price at auction. Brodie of Brodie said yesterday: "We have not yet decided what to do with the Brodie Castle is a recent monument — the last dates from 1430 — takes a lot of upkeep."

## EEC 'would help regional growth'

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

Merseyside and other development areas stood to gain by British membership of the Common Market, the Leader of the House of Commons, Mr William Whitelaw, said in Liverpool last night.

Mr Whitelaw, MP for Penrith and the Border, said he would regard it as a most worrying development if, as some had suggested, British entry would deny us the opportunity to continue with the regional policies pursued by governments of both parties in post-war years. First, the Treaty of Rome had a clause which declared the members "strong will" to reduce the difference in prosperity between the various regions of their countries. They were all quite ready to be committed to regional policies security and the Community recognised they had before.

## Branch goes to law against union

A move by the Leeds branch of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO), and the Government Officers' Association, to stop the union supporting the Common Market entry at next month's TUC conference is to be heard in the High Court on September 2.

Mr John Rankin, QC, for the union's national executive council, told Mr Justice Brightman yesterday that the case was "yet another forensic salvo in the anti-Common Market field." If Mr Rankin said the defendants also raised points of domestic importance for the union.

Mr Colin Smith, for the Leeds branch of NALGO, said the union had sought an order cancelling motions passed by the NEC directing a union delegation to vote in a particular way at the conference.

The branch issued its writ only on Friday and the NEC was raising legal points, one involving the status of the union. Certain evidence was also in dispute. Mr Rankin said the defendants could have their evidence ready in a week.

## PA director

Frank Rogers has been named director of the News-Publishers' Association, set over next month in London to Mr Norman











TONIGHT PROMISES to be an adventurous evening for Prom-goers. In the first place, the lure of a £10 note will make certain that many of those attending Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* at Westminster Abbey will join in the Prom Bicycle Race (organised by the magazine *Music* and Musicians' Union) from the Abbey to the Royal Albert Hall in time for Stockhausen's *Mantra*. Further, the evening as a whole will acquaint listeners with as wide an experience of musical ecstasy as anyone could dream up: from the emotional furnace of Beethoven's choral masterpiece to the cooling-pan of Stockhausen and, finally, a late-evening raga.

This is the first time that Indian music is being featured at a Prom. Imrat Khan, the sitarist invited for this historic first performance, was very concerned that he should be heard in an apt musical context. He wanted to know, when I talked to him recently, whether the Stockhausen work was wild, cacophonous or something that would be difficult for him to follow. I was able to assure him that, by accident or design, *Mantra* was an ideal choice for this concert, an inspiration on the part of the Prom programme planners. Not only does the work encapsulate its composer's fascination with oriental mysticism—Stockhausen, too, aims to induce a nirvana-like state in the listener—but there are points of technical comparison as well. The essence of *Mantra* is the variation and decoration of a basic theme by two pianists over a long time-span, and the composer manipulates rhythm in as elastic a fashion as Indian musicians improvising on a rag. Moreover, the pianists often adopt a manner of delivery that seems comparable to the exchanges between a sitarist and tabla-player.

This final half of the Prom will thus cohere well, but even so, Imrat Khan will ensure that the Indian music finale will take a hold on the minds of Albert Hall listeners: even in the Royal Albert Hall, whose immensity might seem alien to the intimate character and subtle nuances of such music. Imrat Khan is a born communicator, physically involved in every note and body he plays, which he follows with his body and facial expression. There is also an element of play, of competition in it for him, especially now that he is accompanied regularly by the astonishing Latif Ahmed Khan, a tabla-player with a personality and wizardry all his own. Latif—who was playing tabla with Ravi Shankar at thirteen—has a prodigious sense of rhythm, and he never, but never, makes a mistake. A performance of a *Gat* by Imrat and Latif is thus often a challenging match which even the most illiterate listener (as far as oriental music is concerned) can hardly resist. Together, they will make audiences more accustomed to Symphonies of a Thousand hang on every note.

Every Indian musician on the make tries to convince a potential concert-promoter and agents that he is not only a superb player but represents the true classical tradition of North Indian music, uses the only acceptable instruments. (A similar rivalry has developed of late between medieval and Renaissance music specialists in the West.) In Imrat Khan's case, there is no question of his authenticity. He is descended from a long line of famous musicians, a line that reaches back over several hundred years. On the maternal side of his family, there is a strong vocal tradition, and this has effected the instrumental tradition nurtured by Imrat's grandfather, Ustad Inad Khan, his father, Ustad Enayat Khan, and his brother, Ustad Vilayat Khan (all among India's most renowned musicians).

Imrat, especially under the influence of his brother, has cultivated to perfection the "Gayaki" or vocal style of playing. He is a master of fluid portamento effects and of creating an illusion of sustained legato—obtained by pulling a sitar-string sideways across the frets. Thus, in the early part of an improvisation, in free time, the *vira*, as it is called, he can make you listen long and hard to note in relation to surrounding notes.

Imrat's idiosyncratic fondness for legato playing has grown partly as a result of his enthusiasm for the surbahar—larger instrument than the sitar,

**MEIRION BOWEN writes about the sitarist, IMRAT KHAN, who will be the first Indian musician featured at a Promenade concert when he appears at the Albert Hall tonight**

## Raga for the evening of a bicycle race

Picture of Imrat Khan by P.M. JONES



which can sustain its sound longer, and in its marvellous lowest register grows like a lion. Imrat learnt the surbahar from his uncle, Wahid Khan, and acquired such virtuoso skill on it that he has made it more popular inside India than it ever was before, among much younger players, performing it also in the West where it was heard infrequently hitherto.

His expressive range, both within an improvisation on a single *raga*, and within a complete programme is thus considerable. In the later sections of an improvisation he can ease the music away from its lyrical opening *Alap* towards more extrovert, aggressive playing in the *Jor*, where a regular pulse is first encountered, and in a climax with syncopated melodic improvisations heard against rapid striking of the drone. Imrat is an acute judge of what an audience is ready to hear at any moment, and quite boyishly innocent about it; an alert, intelligent man, capable of seeming ingenious,

even indolent, but actually never missing a trick. His serious, concentrated playing at the start of a concert can give way later to the most tearaway exhibitionism that is astonishing for its emotional intensity as well as surface brilliance.

Although he acquired a prodigious amount of musical skill in early youth, Imrat Khan didn't decide on a career as performer until he was 20, when, having married, he realised that he would have to work hard to keep his wife and family in the best of circumstances. Concentrated practice—particularly under his brother's guidance—brought his playing to a pitch whereby he could obtain plenty of engagements in India, but since his brother was already hogging the lime-light in the Eastern hemisphere, he decided to work towards obtaining foreign tours. He first came to England with his brother in 1968, to play at the Royal Festival Hall, and he also taught at Dartington during the summer term.

Since then he has become the best-known Indian musician—along with Ravi Shankar—in the West, even though he still passes a good half of the year in India, appearing at numerous festivals, in Delhi, Benares, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere. Since 1968, he has come to Europe each year, playing at innumerable festivals and on television in all the major capitals, also making some records for EMI. He is now selective about it, wanting, on the one hand, to give of his very best wherever he performs, and on the other hand, not wanting to neglect his family by being constantly on tour (he has five children, and the eldest boy, aged eight, seems something of a prodigy, having already given his first public concert, and father Imrat wants, therefore, to see that he develops his talents in the best possible way).

Unlike Ravi Shankar, he has not been involved in rather dubious experiments in "fusing" oriental and occidental musical traditions. He wouldn't claim to be sufficiently knowledgeable about Western music to prevent a degeneration of any of the stylistic ingredients in such a pot-pourri. He has taken part, true, in a specially devised work for sitar and orchestra by Hans Koller—first performed on TV in Rio de Janeiro—but this allowed him a pre-arranged hand within his own sphere of improvisation. On the other hand, he isn't at all insensitive or unperceptive about Western music. He has attended past Proms, and was able to spot, unprompted, the star quality of Janet Baker's contribution to a reading of Bach's *Mass in B minor*, and deficiencies, also, in the playing of specific instrumentalists. He took part this year at the Wavendon Festival in an ingenious programme at which Bach sonatas (played by Ralph Holmes and Gerald Ganden) were interspersed with Indian ragas. This programme idea will be repeated at next year's festival in the borough of Westminster. Its success hinges on Imrat's ability to change the mood of the ragas and provide appropriate complementary ragas. The experience will stand him in good stead when he comes to perform after *Mantra*.

Indian musicians thrive best in relatively informal circumstances, where a good part of the audience can squat on the floor around them. For this reason, Imrat Khan has enjoyed visiting colleges and universities where he can play in halls with no fixed seating, and where the right intimacy of atmosphere can be created. These privileged to hear him at private homes among Indian friends quickly understand that such music-making is, at root, full of age-old meanings and resonances. I was lucky enough recently, to attend one such gathering, at which, after ceremonies to initiate the talented Viram Jassani as an official pupil of Imrat, a lesson followed which was simultaneously a performance, an imitation-game, in which the guru played a phrase, then decorated it, and each time the pupil tried to copy him, occasionally having to be shown a second time on the tabla, and it all grew, as one guessed it would, into a gripping musical experience. In every recital of Indian music, the audience is at its best held from the moment the players begin to tune right to the entrancing climax of an improvisation.

Imrat Khan learnt from his brother by this play-and-copy method, and it is of course the standard teaching method. He is keen to pass on his understanding and experience as a performer to Western initiates—of which there is a growing number these days, thanks to the spade-work done by people like Nazim Ali Jairazbhoy (formerly at the Department of Oriental and African Studies in London University, and now in Canada), Mr Paigankar of the Asian Music Circle, and others. Already, in fact, Imrat Khan has agreed to do a series of master-classes at Kingston Polytechnic next summer.

As a man, he is one big smile, and with his fluent English he ingratiates himself to people with quite disarming ease. He sees himself as much as an ambassador for the best in Indian culture as an exponent of its musical traditions. He certainly deserves—and no doubt will get—an enormous Prom audience, whether they can ride bicycles or not.

## review

### TRAVERSE THEATRE

Nicholas de Jongh

### Lay By

"LAY BY" the Traverse Theatre production, is a triumphant indication of team drama, of a play created by and welded together by seven writers (including Howard Brenton and David Hare) working by committee and in discussion. It is an unusual treatment of a sexual scandal, reported in the columns of the "News of the World". They have not elaborated on the act of a lorry driver raping a young girl and abetted by a female school teacher; rather they have imagined a world and circumstances in which all three exist and finally die.

Involving such fragile territory has its risks but the writers confront and overwhelm them. The play has a unifying style, a combination of verbal realism and documentary reportage; and the concluding scene shows that the three are victims of environment, a cliché justified here by the riveting treatment of the situation. The very first scene encapsulates the situation in which exploited and exploiter coexist.

The girl lies without clothes while snapped by a photographer of pornographic poses. The contrast between his lack of erotic interest and the exotic names of the poses ("a double grocer squeeze") shows the absurdity in the creation of pornography.

Where the play moves into its documentary stages it is less assured; the girl's account of her drug addiction and her tiny hopes ring pathetically true as does the clinical re-narration of the rape itself. But the play achieves its sharpest insights in its surrealistic comedy: an imagined glimpse of courts in which defence counsel equips the lorry driver with an artificial member, asks the girl to simulate fellatio, and then proudly asks:

"Could this girl have been in a dominated position?" And the last scene in which the girl arrives as a corpse at the morgue sets the play in a society where people are treated and reduced to so much disposable flesh. The washing of the dead body to the accompaniment of the attendants' unconsciousness, the body's immersion in a vast tank whose healing waters are sucked by the attendants, imagines a society moving towards atavism. Its sustained view of exploitation and its courage in treating sex as indefatigably comic makes "Lay By" a major theatrical event of this or any Festival. Snooty Wilson's direction and all the acting is admirably low key.

ANDRE GIDE said that he could not remember a time when he had been "so voluptuously tormented by any book." He was writing about the nineteenth-century novel. "The Private Memoirs and Confessions of a Justified Sinner," by James Hogg, who lived a Scottish life of farming and some failure as a journalist/author, and some convincing. Jack Bender has transfigured the novel into a play, though with what fidelity to the original I cannot say, having never read the work. In its stage form those of us who prefer to avoid torment, particularly when associated with voluptuousness, are not likely to be very sympathetic. The play emerges mostly in a half light, adorned with increasing agonies of spirit, a psychological intuition in advance of its time, and short, easily flowing scenes. But the first act gives no hint of this since its tone is that of a Fielding novel, set in a Calvinistically extreme Scotland where two brothers are fired by different women.

### EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Gerald Larner

### Claude Frank

THE morning concert at the Edinburgh Festival yesterday was given by Claude Frank, an American pianist, a former Schnabel pupil, and an exciting performer in Beethoven. The bigger the technical demands the more enthusiastically he played, and the more the audience responded. His interpretation of Mozart's Piano Sonata in F, K332, for example, was less successful than his Beethoven, because although it was interesting to hear it treated as a piece of concert grand piano music it was taken both out of its historical context and out of character.

On the other hand his appreciation of the pianistic qualities of Frank Martin's *Eight Preludes* written in 1949 for the "magician's fingers" of (Dinu Lipatti) was a revelation. Its background of keyboard styles—mainly from Chopin onwards—was made clear to the ear and the work emerged as one of the finest of modern virtuoso pieces.

Perhaps this was an even better achievement in its way than his interpretation of the Sonata Opus 111. Certainly the Beethoven is a work of Claude Frank size, and I much admired the control the pianist exercised over ordinary human impulse in the Arietta. But the first movement, for all its power of expression, did not quite cohere. And the Arietta itself, for all the delicacy of the trills surrounding the return of the original melody, was frustrated of the last degree of subtlety. What it did achieve, however, was enough.

### OLD VIC

Oleg Kerensky

### The Father

THE FIRST OF THIS summer's three visiting companies at the Old Vic is from the Octagon Theatre, Bolton. Actually this production of Strindberg's *The Father*, in London for just one week, has not yet reached Bolton! It was at Sheffield Playhouse earlier in the year, and it was Wilfred Harrison's

success in the leading role prompted him to make it his first production when he takes over as director of the Octagon.

The part suits him well, especially the lucidity of the opening scene in which he interrogates a soldier about his love life and the desperate struggle of the last, when he is coaxed into a straitjacket by his faithful nurse, between he is not always successful in suggesting the delicate balance between madness and sanity, and hardly seems sufficiently terrifying in his misogyny to have driven his wife into hatred and the blooded plotting of his destruction.

No matter, the play is very in the thing. It comes over good, strong in Michael Meyer's admirable colloquial translation, and in Geoff Ost's sound repertory production, the melodramatic music at the end of the first two acts marred what is an appropriately naturalistic staging, this grim psychological play.

The most completely successful visual performance comes from Elaine Peters as Laura, occasionally rained by her fate but mostly determined as the toughest of women's lib. Some of the small parts are only sketched in, though J. Lockyer as the pastor, and Stuart Seymour as the bewildered soldier, are admirable. Scarcely the most impressive version of *"The Father"*, we see it is certainly good, enough to remind us of the play's force, amazing modernity. The managers of the Old Vic were right to import

### ALBERT HALL

Edward Greenfield

### Tchaikovsky

WHEN SIR WILLIAM GILL surfaces with what seems like a brainless ending in a Prom programme, I must admit my type finger itched when I learned that pianist the one chosen to play Tchaikovsky's *Violin Concerto*. I set myself to find out what Sir William's name, however, comes to mind now some of the *Warhorse* series (see this page Tuesday).

But as so often Sir William's point-learned, no doubt, from Tchaikovsky's reportedly exciting visits to Dartington Summer School. On occasion, a first-class quality of playing may have been kept in check when Bach's glorious *Quintet* the end of the "Goldberg" brings nearest imitation of a drinking you can get on a keyboard. I tempted to stand up with the *Prayers* and see about singing it, but had some sympathy with those clapped ill-fate before the could get it da capo.

There was, after all, no performance in such a cavernous hall and Tchaikovsky quickly established degree of romanticism, enough to the purists' wince, but with the end of the "Goldberg" brings nearest imitation of a drinking you can get on a keyboard. I tempted to stand up with the *Prayers* and see about singing it, but had some sympathy with those clapped ill-fate before the could get it da capo.

Then, rather surprisingly, Tchaikovsky did not give the full treatment to the great *G minor* No. 25. He seemed nervous that time in case he was not his welcome, when in fact one of his closest to the great passions. It was a successful experiment all the particularly in the witty variety think of the delightful cast runs in the forlorn-like Seventh and the scales in thirds 23rd variation.

The rest of this Prom was with the *5th* chorus and *Symphony* conducted by Colin Davis. Stravinsky's sharp-edged *Maestro* the slowest performance no doubt out of deference, acoustic, and the sub-fuse tone BBC chorus made it not a white but an unrelieved shade. That was until the soloists came through very effectively. Sanctus, Mozart's Requiem, an interval I heard not in the on Radio 3 in stereo. Whether favourable balance or not, the sound in far better form; ally fresh lively performance; well with authentically limited

### TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

### Polaris

JUST LOVE THOSE "where tripped bath never trod" doctored "Polaris—The Secret World" shire was wholly untelevised. Whatever the Admiralty's intent allowing a television crew about should be pleased with the test had, inconspicuously enough, an open air, bronze-kneed feel. The captain could have played Mills role any day. Chubby, competent and apparently a little Modest with it, he claimed little imagination, and per much would drive a submarine. But he spoke with awe about ignorance of what's going on water. "Basically we listen under the sea," he said and the noise of porpoises.

Incidentally, I suppose it was the two captains of *Polaris* who were about at the pre-view first captain was reproaching lack of ruthlessness. "I've slipping her little bits under the sea," he said and the noise of porpoises.

The dialogue at times pushed to the point of comedy. "I've a missile within 15 minutes," answered Pagan. "I've answered eyebrows fluttered. It was blooded double-barrelled to a shriek."

But the programme, odd sting of those 16 mortal left an impression of horror. When the sub returned from merged months to the eye ne came back again. "I've crying a little. Could I ashamed myself but it's lonely moving."

Some of these voices later editions yesterday

## Artur's piano forte

new films reviewed by Michael McNay

ARTUR RUBINSTEIN told the Guardian earlier this year that he is the happiest man he knows. *Love of Life* (Cameo Poly, U) says it again, in colour, and for an hour and a half. But what ought to have proved unacceptable to your hard-boiled Fleet Street critic instead caused more faces to register artless joy leaving the press view cinema than I have seen in many a long day. (Though it was to happen again later for the week's spaghetti Western offering, *"Beyond the Law"*, for different reasons. Now read on...)

Rubinstein is, as Rank's invitation to the press pointed out, one of the "pianistic greats." The film records him playing at four, and when Joachim persuaded his parents to make him learn the violin, young Artur trampled on the fiddle in rage. Music to him was polyphony.

He is 82 now, and has given up fiddle smashing, but not loving polyphony. The film records him playing in Persia, the United States, France, Israel. At home, he plays two or three bars of music and then stops, his eyes misted over with sadness; straw-hatted in the awesomely beautiful open-air arena at Persepolis, he last movement the sublime opening of *Sonata*, and in mid-of the *Appassionata* and laughs. "Actually, phrase looks up and laughs. 'Actually, when I play, I make love. It is the same thing,'" he says. And: "You



must never play anything that does not go straight to your heart."

To Rubinstein, life has been fulfilment, infinitely comic and touching. He remembers a Polish maid who loved Rubinstein and his wife and who one day said to them: "What a pity you are Jews, because you killed Jesus, and you are such nice people." And he recalls trying to find out what the soul was, and asking Einstein and Madame Curie but receiving no satisfactory explanation. Instead, he found out when he is on his deathbed he wants his wife to play his record of the quintet Schubert wrote in the last year of his life, because that music is the entrance to heaven.

The camera followed Rubinstein for three months, catching that innocent pink face like a loosely-tied knot in moments of reverie, concentration, and

clowning. It is a moving and endearing portrait of an emotional, wise, lovable, and immensely talented musician. Directors: François Reichenbach and S. G. Patris.

Beyond the Law (New Victoria, U) is reassuringly old-fashioned: it sticks to the ancient verities of a white horse for the goodie and a black horse for the baddie (and none of your latter-day intrusions like machine guns and motor cars); death is a moment's frolic; tomato ketchup is tomato ketchup and doesn't spurt; and guns move faster than conversation, which anyway is more in the nature of directional aid, as deliberate as dialogue balloons.

Lee van Cleef is the lead, a robber turned sheriff and decidedly more at home in the first manifestation. His liking for a raw young European new comer to the West leads him into the paths of righteousness, and if the

Samantha Eggar and Oliver Reed in "The Lady in the Car with Glasses and a Gun"

result is less than compelling under the direction of Giorgio Stegani, the Technicolor landscape of Spain has never looked grander.

Revenge (X) shares the billing. It is a thoroughly nasty bit of work from Pinewood; a bit of harsh reality from its executive producer, Peter Rogers, the Carry On man. It's about child sex murders, and the unpleasant effects it has on the families involved. It cannot pretend to be an examination of the problem; it's neither art nor documentary. So what sort of inspiration does such rubbish kind of smelly rubbish as entertainment?

While we were talking about rubbish, what should turn up but *The Lady in the Car with Glasses and a Gun* (Odeon, Marble Arch, AA). This is a way is even sadder, since it is misdirected by Anatole Litvak, with Samantha Eggar, Oliver Reed, and John McEnery doing nothing very noticeable to rescue a script of total banality and improbability. Samantha Eggar plays the secretary to an English company in France who has the bad luck to be framed for murder (or has she committed the deed herself and then suffered amnesia? Don't bother to wait for the answer). Some nice views of the Mediterranean and Miss Eggar (felicely dressed by Marc Bohan. But not even Petula Clark gets a decent line in her title song).

Derek Malcolm will be reporting from the Venice Film Festival.



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Estelle Parsons • White weddings • Americans disenchanted

## Getting uptight about white

by Mary Stott

"WILL you marry me?" asked the upstanding young chap of seven. "Yes, I think so," replied the beautiful blonde of six. "Shall we have a wedding?" and off they went to raid their mothers' wardrobes and parade round the garden arm in arm. "Uh huh. I thought to myself, 'It's started.' Yet even that didn't prevent me from saying later to the little girl as we passed a church with white-ribboned cars drawing up, 'Look dear, a wedding.'"

No wonder girls get this fixation on the white wedding as the sum and apex of a woman's life experience. We are all in it together. "Oo, look, isn't she lovely!" But what, honestly, has it to do with modern marriage? There is a false, bemusing romanticism about those daydreams of the procession to the altar with veil fluttering, train flowing, choirboys singing, church bells pealing, that seems to cloud the wits of the most intelligent girls.

Do they ever think of the symbolism of the virginal white, the ring, and the name change? They all, quite obviously, imply submission. Surely only long and powerful conditioning could have made the bride at the last wedding I attended, promise to obey? She is the child of an admirable partnership marriage, and current thoughts on equality and women's role must have been discussed over and over in her home and among her friends. What strange double-think enabled her to deny her status as a fully adult human being and swear to subject her will to another, right or wrong?

Few people still believe that it is only virgins who wear white on their wedding day, but why do girls who have been happily living with the boyfriend for months, or even a year or two, still want to dress up in white with floral decorations, and hire a church as a sort of stage set for a triumphal festivity? To please Mum and deceive the family? I don't believe it. It is because we can't get it out of our silly heads that the grand wedding, costing Father far more than the poor chap can afford, and tending to produce nervous prostration in Mother, is a girl's highest achievement and the loveliest day of her life.

It is time that people like me who believe both in marriage and in the liberation of women analysed our attitudes a bit more sharply, and questioned our own responsibility for the great romantic wedding myth. Jacky Gillott, novelist, broadcaster, television reporter, has given an admirable lead for discussion among the young in "For Better or Worse," one of Penguin Education's topic books, published today. These topic books are intended for students at schools and colleges of further education, and this sort of exploration of marriage today is just the kind of thing that is needed. It is a clever compilation of quotations and pictures on the theme "What is marriage for?" with linking comments and questions and thought-provoking captions. For instance, after two or three pages of wedding photographs there is a picture of hostesses in a Japanese teahouse wearing wedding gowns and veils. The caption asks "To excite the men, or to make them feel respectable?"

What's in a white dress when there is so much hard thinking to be done about marriage itself? Marianne Faithfull is quoted as saying "I want to keep myself free for something great to happen. That's the trouble with getting married. The waiting is over, there is nothing to look forward to. No wonder it's so disillusioning. Dr David Cooper is quoted as calling the bourgeois family unit "the ultimate and most lethal gas chamber in our society." Miss Gillott could have quoted, but doesn't, the appalling number of young and even middle aged mothers who find themselves queuing desperately before unsympathetic counter clerks at the Ministry of Social Security when the hero of that blissful wedding day has walked out and left them penniless.

If I seem to be implying that (a) people shouldn't get married in church or (b) shouldn't rejoice with their friends when they start their married life together or (c) that lifelong marriage is either impossible or undesirable, I have given an entirely wrong impression, for I think marriage a Good Thing. I think the Church of England marriage service puts into incomparable language its basic purpose, apart from the safe framework it provides for the raising of children: "It was ordained for the mutual society, help and comfort that one ought to have of the other, both in prosperity and in adversity."

The conventional white wedding obviously doesn't symbolise what we, in the 1970s mean by mutual society, help, and comfort. Few people take what it does symbolise seriously, but if not why engage in an outdated charade at such a solemn moment of one's life?



Picture of Estelle Parsons by Peter Johns

## Parsons' tale

Tom Hutchinson meets an Academy Award winner who doesn't want to work at all

three hours of interview with a Chicago journalist and never said a word. "The journalist told me that she tried all ways to get him to talk, but failed. She got angry, she got drunk and then she got out. Actors in America treat journalists very badly, perhaps because they're frightened of the way they will come out in print. I don't suppose you can blame them. I mean have you seen the 'New York Times' lately? It's very depressing."

Miss Parsons did not look depressed, but said that she was tired, having been mountain climbing in the French Alps before her visit to London. She is in her early forties and she wondered if the exertion had been too much. She had been to see Pinter's "Old Times" and stayed awake for that ("I say, do you think he's mellowing or maturing or something?"), but had fallen asleep during "Danton's Death": she was not going to say whether or not this was a comment on the play.

Unlike some actresses Miss Parsons does not see the stage as a vehicle for an ego-trip and she likes working in groups. "Probably, because I'm a very lone person inside and this is one way of having instant relationships." She is divorced and has twin daughters, aged 16, who do not want to go into the theatre, a fact which pleases her. She repeated her statement that actors are a peculiar breed and added warningly, "You can get so many complicated neuroses in this business if you're not careful."

Born in Marblehead, Massachusetts — "Father was a lawyer, grandfather was a lawyer, and so on back down the line"—she first achieved real recognition by being America's first woman political commentator. This was on television in the "Today" programme and she did that for five years. "People were awed and used to ask me how on earth I'd landed the job, what strings I'd pulled. But, really, I'd just fallen into it by accident. I think that having a degree in political science helped. I suppose I should have quit and gone on to the stage proper, but it was all very interesting and the money was marvellous. They paid me thousands a week."

## Disenchanted and not so innocent abroad

Aileen La Tourette reports on the humble American, a new breed of the lost generation



Drawing by Richard Yeend

"IT'S real nice," Americans are supposed to say, casting a patronising eye over the Acropolis. "Not the Grand Canyon, of course. But real nice, anyway." In London they trapeze around "cute" little pubs complaining about the lack of gin in their dry martinis, and spend their time in restaurants sending steaks back to the kitchen ("Where I come from, lady, that thing wouldn't pass as a lamb chop"). Wherever they stay, unless it's a Hilton, the service and bathroom facilities are always sub-Californian.

The younger version of Americana is a definite departure, lined up in front of American Express for dope and pickups and mail, wearing their non-allegiance in army khakis and the occasional star or stripe sewn to a denim backside, their white Anglo-Saxon Protestantism transformed by more than a sun-tan. Their vernacular, too, may grate, but it also stimulates, irritates, or confounds, and the language barrier between the two groups outranks any they find abroad. As an American living in London I had grown used to the schizophrenia of expatriation, suffocating under the comforts of English civilisation one minute, longing to be back where I might be alienated, ignored, or jailed, but not everlastingly tolerated, cursing the next and biting my nails in the bus as I listened to them nasally, inanely, deservingly discussing their shopping, the theatre, and US—having momentarily, desperately, become a European. The feeling resembles the anguish of a parent embarrassed for his child, but reversed, the worst of them being unadmittedly, grotesquely middle-aged.

The fact that I am, if anything, more American than ever was made painfully clear in any personal encounter with a fellow-countryman. During these years of rigid political alignment, Americans freeze, once the

initial "What a coincidence" is over, and circle around each other making flat statements of position, asking point-blank questions, gauging how far left or right this particular windbag blows. When this fact is established we can proceed with the easy familiarity of strangers who share the same backyard, dirty laundry, and all, or shrug each other off and save the incident for telling to the next compatible American we come across ("I met this and the other day..."). We tend to support each other, and the prejudice to find someone else backed into the same corner as ourselves. Those of us "over here" for any length of time are, in our way, the worst of all. The information that filters through to us is watered down. So we apply reams of events and facts to our dated standpoints, forgetting that the ground beneath them may have since eroded; from here, it's impossible to tell. We're old-fashioned, out of touch, prehistoric; American history is kaleidoscopic, and the patterns we remember have been replaced a thousand times.

It's a shock, these days, to run into an American of forties or fifties vintage; they're not the same set of open-mouthed closed-mindedness we left behind. Those parents, teachers, businessmen, news commentators, journalists—in other words, the generation in power, in whose sweaty fists the reins were shredding, we knew—have changed. They know now. They've had their noses rubbed in it, their chickens have come home to roost, they're a sadder and a wiser bunch.

Anyone who's lived over there for the past few years has seen more than anyone should have to see; but being the easily cynicised creatures we are, it's helped. In a terrible, drastic way it's sliced through the bubbles politicians tend to blow, it's taught things to people who knew it all.

When you meet them, now, they're either shell-shocked, unable to talk about it at all, or eager to find out what you think; this is perhaps the

greatest difference in the current American tourist. He's become a listener.

Whereas I used to get a full half-hour of propaganda concerning my motives for living here, unsubtly implying that I was not only a deserter but a fool, since everyone knew where the Best Life was, I now get interested queries about what it's like here. Schools? National Health? Even more surprisingly, they know some of the answers.

Someone's even tampering with the mass media. For the first time, Americans are informing themselves about how the other three-quarters live. They're read articles and seen documentaries about sex education in Scandinavia and the judicial system in Britain. I hardly knew Africa existed, except as something the fifth grade geography textbook said dubiously was no longer the "Dark Continent"; but it's been discovered since my time, and the rest of the Third World with it.

It's all symptomatic, of course. The American black's tortured search for identity has put African studies on university curricula, the war has brought South-east Asia home, and it's been forgotten in a hurry. The spread of heroin into the suburbs has made drugs a priority problem, rather than an accepted part of ghetto life: the ghettos themselves, erupting into trim and tailored streets, have made themselves felt. The escalating depreciation of daily life has made pollution everybody's business. The list is frighteningly long, possibly endless, and in every case it's taken buckets of blood, sweat, and tears to make an impact.

Something has been lost along the way. Not the sores that started the country smarting, not all of them anyway. But some stale, insistent pallor of "innocence" that Americans wore like a halo, confronted with decadent Europe, is gone. The ones who aren't ashamed are, at least, aware that a large percentage of the rest of the world thinks they should be.

## ABOUT THE FAMILY

## Fashion for the weenies

by Betty Jerman

WITH ALL the emphasis on young gear you might assume that the agonising fashion stage between childhood and womanhood has disappeared and that this generation is not going through the pangs we suffered. Not so. The teenagers may be forcing fashion, the underseers are getting a good showing, even the boys have their Brutus, Shermans and other cult clothes. The girls between 11 and 14 are still the Cinderellas, the "weenies".

Why is this? One reason is the size range. Your 11-year-old daughter may look you in the eye while her friend of the same age does not reach your shoulder. But they are all developing into women and if they are not showing the signs of development that in itself is a frustration. The ones who have something to put into a bra will not fit garments suitable for their age. The ones who have not will reject things suitable for their size. And naturally, as a group, they

compete in trying to wheedle adult fashion out of their mothers which in a previous generation was something suitable for a tart and in this one is dubbed "permissiveness".

They are seeking a fashion identity for themselves and stumble about trying to find it which includes the maddening habit of insisting on a garment and wearing it only once.

Casual clothes are not really the problem. It is what used to be called "best" for social occasions when the two generations mix. That means not looking like a parody of great grandmas nor a refugee from a jumble sale. Girlish without undertones of Lolita is a fair summary of requirements so be warned about the current enchantingly brief smock which on the right (wrong?) girl can stop grown men in their tracks.

At the Teenage, Infants, and Girls' Fashion Fair it was difficult to see why there is a problem when there is such a choice. It is just the old situation that you buy swimsuits in the snow or accept what is left in July. So the full choice of what I saw is available

now in August when you are all too probably shopping for back-to-school clothes instead.

The children's wear industry is now geared to fashion trends. Many of the outfits are reproduced right up the age range generally stopping while they can still be labelled for chest and height and avoid getting involved in the purchase tax regulations.

It is worth looking out for clothes by Wm. Drummond & Sons (Drumella) Ltd. (tweeds, tapestry, fur trimmed coats), Dainty Maid (fur trimmed bright velours for coats) and Karlinda (fur trimmed hooded capes) and for Morley-St Joan, Paula Lee, and Frederick Barrie for dresses or tops and skirts generally in washable man-made fibres. TIGFFO, 81 Wimpole Street, London W1, can supply readers with the catalogue listing exhibitors, addresses, and range.

Marks & Spencer's Junior Miss range covers busts 32in. to 36in, which is pretty practical sizing for the modern tweenie. By the end of August most branches should have pinafores with

button-through with wing seams or plain with topstitching and two groups of long-sleeved dresses in mixed fibres with various attractive features. Their Acrlan and wool kilts are also worth looking at because oddly enough a comfortable kilt can be a favourite garment for an age as likely to climb a tree as lie prone listening to pop.

C. & A., entirely a fashion house, have a comprehensive age and style range. The greater selection will be in from mid-October to mid-December. A number of their fur-trimmed coats are successfully repeated right through the age range so the coat which would please Grandma on a six-year-old will please her and possibly even the wearer in the 12-year-old size.

If not, there are some fashionable yet youthful coats in mock leather and suede in trench or safari styles. Again the conservative adults will not object to a skirt with polo neck skinny jersey and chained waistcoat, or long-sleeved dresses with a false waistcoat effect. These are knitted man-made fabrics.

sarily a success in this age of revolt. Her popularity returns later when taste is established. But the "weenie" might be attracted by the unusual colourings and prints of Clotakis particularly when T-shirts, jerseys, tights, and long socks can be exactly matched. Garment sections are ready marked on the cloth to be cut out and the making up is fairly basic sewing. Questionnaires filled in by customers overwhelmingly requested adult sizes and this summer three designs going up to 38 inch bust were added to the range.

The winter's catalogue will include a vaguely Japanese looking tunic with laced up neck, wearable with a polo neck sweater and skirt or trousers, a needledcore pinafore dress wear alone with toned tights and jumper or with matching trousers, and a delicious dress in printed lightweight wool, tucked on the bodice, and with full gathered sleeves and long tight cuffs, made from age 12 upwards (34in. bust), mini below. Catalogue



## Bombs or reforms?

The Press Association's morning round-up on Northern Ireland at 8.30 yesterday reported a series of apparently purposeless explosions during the night—in the Belfast Water Board offices, the College of Technology's marine radio school, a garage in Glenmachan Street, a bar in York Street. The reporter commented: "In the past week terrorists have stepped up their policy of blowing up specific targets, with public buildings bearing the brunt of the attacks. Most have been at night when few people are on the streets, but it is still being looked upon as remarkable that no one has been seriously hurt."

How just was the judgment of his last sentence was shown only two hours later when one man was killed and more than 30 people injured, some of them seriously, by a bomb at the offices of the Electricity Board. It is not possible to say whether the casualties were so heavy because the telephone call which gave the alarm was carefully timed to ensure that the staff were filing out of the building past the bomb at the precise moment when it went off; or whether this was another bomb which should have gone off during the night, and the telephone call was an attempt to save the staff.

Nor is the difference important, except to decide the turpitude of those responsible. Anyone planting explosives must realise that there is a strong risk that the damage cannot be confined

to property, but may also involve human life or limb. What kind of mentality can judge that this is likely to lead to a settlement of the Irish question, the release of internees, the withdrawal of the British Army, the overthrow of the Stormont Government, or a better deal for Catholics in Northern Ireland?

Cardinal Conway doubtless speaks for the overwhelming majority of Ulster Catholics when he denounces this mindless outrage. Those, including the Guardian, who have laid some stress on the need to restore peace and order in Northern Ireland have been criticised for not concentrating on political reform. Political reform is important, and we have advocated sensible methods of achieving it rather often than some partisan critics. But do they believe that political reform has any chance of getting off the ground while innocent people, Protestant and Catholic, are being killed and maimed for the simple reason that they live in Belfast?

In the way of the world incidents like this, quite irrationally, will disturb relations between ordinary Protestants and Catholics, the kind of people who might support real measures of political reform. They will preoccupy Mr Faulkner, Mr Maudling, and others with such day-to-day matters as preserving life, catching IRA men, and trying to avert a Protestant extremist outburst. Does anyone think this will help?

## Shipyards: a plan for survival

It is too soon to say whether Mr Archibald Kelly's meeting with the Department of Trade and Industry today will mean salvation for Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. It is understandable that the UCS workers should greet Mr Kelly's interest in taking over the yards with enthusiasm. Indeed few prospective employers have started out with such a degree of goodwill from a labour force. Yesterday's mass meeting, under the guidance of the shop stewards, promised "full cooperation" in his attempt to create a viable shipbuilding complex on the Upper Clyde. Of course fine words are one thing, action quite another. Just how far-reaching are the changes needed to ensure a profitable shipbuilding industry are spelt out in a report published yesterday by the Commission on Industrial Relations.

The problem is not restricted to the Upper Clyde. The phenomenon of heavy losses and financial troubles is not unique to shipbuilding in Britain either. Outside Japan there is no major national shipbuilding industry making profits at present. Part of the problem is simply due to an excess—possibly temporary—of shipbuilding capacity. Part is due to the short-sighted price war between the international shipbuilders which forced yards to take on unprofitable contracts. But in Britain there are two other fundamental problems. The first is the sheer backwardness and lack of modernisation of too many yards. In the profitable years British shipbuilders reinvested far too little in modern construction methods.

The second problem is the bloody-mindedness which passes for labour relations in the industry. As the CIR points out the blame is not all on one side. Too many managements in the British yards are amateurs at labour relations. There has been a tradition of management by dictat and a disregard for consultation with the work force or the unions.

On their side the unions have pursued the narrowest of sectional interests—none more so than the boilermakers—as the best way of advancing their members' living standards. To some extent craft stratification has been the product of the evolution of the shipbuilding skills; in part it is a response to a tradition of job insecurity in the industry. But, as the report makes clear, "although unions may make short-term gains for their members, the industry as a whole continues to decline in terms of jobs and ability to pay." The CIR's proposals are sensible: joint company, district, and national wage negotiating councils, representative of all workers and unions; training in industrial relations for both management and shop stewards; the appointment of at least one director on each board responsible for labour relations; and closer support for stewards by full-time union officials. The reforms suggested by the CIR are long overdue. Perhaps the sword of Damocles hanging over British shipyards will produce a response.

"Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing"—Cmnd 4756.

## Manila's stormy islands

In suspending habeas corpus President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines is turning the clock back to 1950. At that time the Communist Huk insurgents threatened to overrun Manila. It has not reached anything like that stage yet—whatever the President's dramatic claims about plans to burn down the capital. But the Filipinos have been becoming increasingly unsettled under President Marcos. Now into his second (and constitutionally last) term of office, he has reacted to this unrest with a growing sense of vulnerability. For many therefore the suspension of habeas corpus was inevitable. They wait to see whether the imposition of martial law will follow.

The Philippines are by any reckoning hard to govern. Less than one half of the country's 7,000 islands have been named in their north to south sprawl stretched over one thousand miles. They contain a population of over 37 million, dominated by Roman Catholics, but with significant minorities. The Philippines share all the problems and weaknesses of the islands strewn between the Asian mainland and Australia. In the centre of the northern Luzon province, the Huk—an arm of the banned Communist Party—are no longer the rebellious force they were. But President Marcos's accusations raise the possibility of extensive underground following. In the far south, Cotabato province has witnessed in recent years severe tensions between Moslems

and Christians. Some sixty Moslems were massacred in June.

Some of President Marcos's statements about the total chaos which might occur do receive a sympathetic hearing. But many feel divided about the measures to be taken to save this off, and about the extent of power accruing in the President's hands. They are at the same time aware of leadership lacking at the top. The President has settled for the "Communist menace" explanation but there has been more talk than action about carrying through much-needed social reforms—the other side of the coin.

Filipino disillusionment is growing in the face of governmental dithering and inaction in confronting big business. Rising prices are seen to hit all but the very rich and those highest in government. Scandals abound. There is difficulty in maintaining the nutritional level in the poor areas of rising population growth. Violence, crime, and student demonstrations have undermined public confidence. Parliament has earned a "do-nothing" label for its inactivity over important electoral and land reform bills.

If this latest crisis goes the government into action, a familiar dilemma arises. How is the tight circle of influence and corruption to be broken without creating another area of discontent? President Marcos is out on an exposed limb.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

EXMOOR: Cornfields and their warm colour are not a conspicuous feature of the moorland scene, however a fact connected with harvest takes me to two churches at Martinhoe and Trentishoe in the National Park. Here in a complex of steeply-sided valleys agriculture peters out and wild vegetation takes over. Like many other remote Devon churches they are dank and mean though well cared for. Both nestle in hillside hollows on the edge of cultivated land—a few minutes walk from either and you are looking down over sizeable areas of scree and precipitous cliffs at the waters of the Bristol Channel. If in such places you expect to find the survival of things past you will not be disappointed. J. G. Frazer relates in "The Golden Bough" how the first corn cut at harvest time on Devon farms was plaited and made into the "neck"—a corn dolly. This then became the centre of a ritual in which one man ran with it to the farm while everyone else tried to throw water on it. I do not know exactly how corn dollies first came to find a place in these churches but they are obviously examples of fertility symbols taken over by Christianity. Each time I visit the churches I half expect to find that the corn dollies are no longer there. But there they remain—visible links, on the fringe of our national life, with an earlier mode of existence.

BRIAN CRUGG



Ten-year railway workers: the experiment of African socialism

## To have and have not

TEN YEARS ago the noted French agronomist RENE DUMONT was consulted by a number of new governments in French-speaking Africa. Out of these technical studies came a remarkable book: "False start in Africa," published in Paris in 1962 (but not until 1966 in London).

In it, Professor Dumont stressed the departing European responsibility for the dangers which then faced the new nations of Africa. He pointed out the perils of narrow based power inherited through the colonial systems.

Privileged urban minorities, he warned, were battling on all-too-slender resources. Ten years later we asked Professor Dumont to take another look.

bloquée," Editions de L'Harmattan) forecasts the impending end of the "Ivory Coast Miracle."

This pessimism may seem difficult to justify, for in addition to coffee and cocoa bananas, palm oil (which is much more productive than groundnuts), rubber trees and pineapples have been making their appearance. But, like the cotton which is being developed farther inland, these are all export crops which above all enrich those who buy them.

Nevertheless, more and more cotton is being spun, woven and printed on the spot in Bouaké. Light industry is also developing, but it consists chiefly of assembling parts imported from abroad. Imports are increasing more quickly than the national output. From 14,000 million CFA francs in 1963 the figure spiralled to 26,000 millions in 1968, almost doubling in a little more than five years and rising nearly three times as fast as the gross national product.

However, a project to reduce rice imports and to develop the interior of the country, is making headway. That stock farming is also being developed is a fact that worries Mali and Upper Volta, the traditional suppliers. Ghana on the other hand still buys its corned beef from Argentina after it has passed through London, paying British duty on the way.

Even in the "rich" countries, unemployment continues to grow, giving rise from time to time to outbursts of xenophobic nationalism. The gap between rich and poor, between town and country, is leading to a South American-type society, the classic example of economic stalemate. Even administrative

expenses are growing more rapidly than the national product.

Does this mean, then, that a must throw the baby out with the bathwater and despair for the future of Africa? I do not think so. But in 1971—as 10 years ago—the warnings should be constructive ones.

Each of these countries must give priority to developing its internal trade. Senegal will gain more from continuing to develop its fisheries and from reducing its purchases of rice, cotton, sugar, fruit and vegetables than from further stepping up its exports of groundnuts.

From light industry, these countries should move on to medium industry and then to heavy industry. Bauxite from Guinea is converted into alumina at Fria. The abundant hydroelectric power nearby could be used in producing the finished aluminium and even for aluminium based manufacturing industries. The iron ore of Mauretanien, Liberia and Gabon could be processed on the spot in dockside factories, importing fuel and supplying agricultural plant manufacturers and shipyards. With a joint effort by the countries concerned it should be possible to set up an indigenous merchant fleet on a West African scale.

These immense projects deserve more careful study, but they must be based on the intensification of agriculture and a consequent increase in general resources: raw materials for local industry, the level of nutrition, especially in protein, and the purchasing power of the peasant.

The economic strategy outlined above, however, seems of little value for the more

sparsely populated countries, whose inhabitants in some cases, such as Mauritania and Gabon, scarcely number a million. The major crime when the colonial Powers "conceded" independence was to have promoted the balkanisation of ex-West Africa and ex-French Equatorial Africa in pursuit of the old adage "divide et impera."

The second crime was to have handed over power to those whom we considered reliable friends, even when it was necessary to install or defend them with force, as in Cameroun at the time of independence, later in Gabon, and now in Chad. Privileged minorities in power defend their group interests and those of their allies in the ruling classes rather than the national interest. I have known of no leaders in French-speaking Africa as devoted to their nations as Kenneth Kaunda or Julius Nyerere in Zambia and Tanzania.

These two leaders are trying the experiment of "African socialism" which is running into, and will run into many difficulties, but which has got off to a far better start than the experiments in bureaucratic socialism of Western Africa, in Ghana, Guinea and Mali. These have become bogged down in mismanagement and premature nationalisation accompanied by over-hasty Africanisation while the bureaucracy in power has made a point of first of all looking after its own interests, and inefficiency has often gone hand-in-hand with corruption.

Former colonial Powers such as Britain and France should avoid rejoicing too quickly: we bear the heaviest responsibilities for Africa's setbacks and we are in danger of paying dearly for them. It is up to us to reduce and then to put a stop to the looting of the Third World. We must organise markets for its mineral and agricultural materials; open our frontiers to its products; and take a bigger share in its industrial development. We must also review the educational programmes which we have bequeathed, the imperialism of the Sorbonne and Oxbridge, demolishing existing academic structures and substituting a system of continuous training that would respond to the real needs of the economy, adapted to age, profession and milieu.

At least, we should have a keener sense of our long-term interests and a minimum of political intelligence. Africa, at our southern gateway could be the natural extension of a united Europe, always providing Europe understands that it is to her advantage to equate Africa without exploiting it.

## Bavarian calm

Sir,—Recently I had the privilege of visiting the little town of Biberach in Bavaria, which lies somewhat outside the usual tourist paths. This is perhaps why its singular history has escaped comment in relation to the tragic situation obtaining in Northern Ireland.

Traditionally Roman Catholic, Biberach forms a sort of southern perimeter of the Lutheran revolution. In the early seventeenth century it was a battle ground between the orthodox and the reformists. The exact date escapes me but it was early in the seventeenth century that the respected burghers of Biberach, tired of bloodshed and hatred, got together to provide a remarkable solution.

They decided they would have no one mayor but two, one a Catholic, one a Protestant. There would be not one librarian but two—one a Catholic, one a Protestant. In like manner every civic post in the town was duplicated so that there were two treasurers, two chiefs of police—right down the list to the caretakers.

The arrangement has worked well through the centuries. So well, indeed, that the thrifty burghers of Biberach, while quite happy to duplicate civic posts, saw no reason at all to duplicate church buildings and there is, indeed, only one church. On the Sabbath, the Catholics use it at an agreed time, the Protestants at another (I do not know to whom is relegated the early shift). The whole remarkable compromise continues to this day, except that the growth of religious zeal characteristic of this century no longer makes it necessary to have two mayors.

If, indeed, religion really lies at the heart of the Northern Irish troubles one wonders if a study of the affairs of Biberach might not offer some sage precedent. After all it should be possible from the above list of tasks to find some activity in which Bernadette Devlin and the Reverend Ian Paisley could be joined in felicitous union.

(Prof.) J. Grayson, MD, DSc, Department of Physiology, Medical Sciences Building, University of Toronto.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### The police and the judicial process

Sir,—A report (Guardian, August 20) quotes a speech given to the National Police College by Mr Robert Mark, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in which he said: "The professional burglar or robber in this country has a six out of ten chance of escaping arrest... and if and when he is caught he has a four out of ten chance of acquittal."

This latter figure conceals a disturbing attitude on the part of the police to the judicial process. In this country a man is presumed innocent until he is proven guilty in a court of law. If this is to mean anything, it is wrong and illogical to assume that those who are acquitted are nevertheless guilty of the crime with which they are charged. People are acquitted either because the jury (or magistrates) believe the defence evidence in preference to the prosecution evidence, or because the prosecution has failed to prove that the actions of the defendant in fact amounted to the crime charged.

In both cases the defendant is not guilty according to the law. It is therefore wrong to say, as does Mr Mark, that the four out of ten people who are acquitted are still guilty. It is true that the police do not usually prosecute unless they believe the accused to be guilty, but we do not accept the belief of the police as sufficient grounds for conviction, and neither should we accept their word for it that an acquitted man is guilty. To do so would be to undermine the whole point of having a trial in the first place, and few people would be prepared to do that.

—Yours faithfully,  
H. Levenson,  
383 Crookesmoor Road,  
Sheffield, S10 1BD.

### A Church inadequate and dishonest

Sir,—In reporting my resignation from the Methodist Ministry your Churches Correspondent has extracted from a lengthy conversation only one element among a number—Neville Stewart's recall from the Bahamas.

This affair was indeed a focal point, but it was decisive because it illustrated vividly the intellectual dishonesty and moral inadequacy of the institutional Church with which I have been increasingly at odds over a number of years.

## Peruvian progress

Sir,—It would perhaps have been more effective if the Peruvian Ambassador, Mr. Adhemar Montagne, had confined himself to generalities when complaining of my article on Peru. For one thing, Peru is not running a surplus on its balance of payments at present nor has it eliminated the Budget deficit. During the first half of this year the reserves dipped by 45 million dollars and the Budget deficit for the same period was 5,000 million soles (about 550 million sterling).

Furthermore, I did not criticise the coastal land reform which does seem to be going well. However, it is quite misleading to compare production before and after the reform as all the sugar estates have suffered from a long drought which ended in 1969, and I am sure that not even President Velasco claims the rain as yet another achievement of the revolutionary government.

As for the rate of inflation in the CNP from just over 10 per cent to 7.5 per cent, I am sure the ambassador knows that the low point in growth was reached under the military government. Personally, I do not believe that a global rate of growth means much in a country where the distribution of income is as uneven as it is in Peru, but for what it is worth a high rate of growth was maintained under the Government of President Belaunde.

I do recognise the faith abiding in the present Peruvian Government by multinational corporations such as Occidental Petroleum and the Southern Peru Copper Company, but it is precisely my point that inflation is over and very high has been done for the people in the central Andes who live outside the export-oriented economy of the coast.

As the ambassador knows, I was a strong supporter of the Government for as I believed that the drought purged by the military government was a matter of fact and not words. Yours faithfully,  
Christopher Ross,  
43 Lansdowne Gardens,  
London SW 8.

**Cheers! à vossa saúde**  
Na zdrowie Slainte Skol  
Kampai Proost Salute  
à votre santé Geia soy  
Prosit Serefe Skål Salud

**In any language it means the same**  
**Drambuie**  
Liqueur



# Moroccan miracle worker?

ANTHONY McDERMOTT on the problem faced by King Hassan



A Moroccan army tank outside the King's villa near Rabat after the attempted coup, and, right, King Hassan

THE KING is his country's most powerful politician, and outwardly he has been able to carry off the severe personal shock he felt smoothly and with constructive statements. It was severely humiliating to have been forced to hold his hands above his head like other mortals, and to have had guests of the international community killed at his birthday party at Skhirat Palace in Rabat. ("I had just finished my smoked salmon," said the deathless beginning of the British Ambassador's account of the slaughter.)

The motives of the plotters are still not entirely clear. The Prime Minister at the time, Ahmed Laraki, said the bloody events of Skhirat were directly the issue of strictly personal ambitions and communism. But as time passed, it became clear that revolutionary ideology had nothing to do with it—evidence on the level that Libya's Colonel Gaddafi read with his promises of "shock forces, the paratroopers, the bombers, and huge troop carriers" now preparing to fly alongside the Moroccan people.

Increasingly, official statements of "malcontents" refer to the cause of the plot. But Mohammed Medbouh, who is regarded as far better the prime mover in the attempted coup, was no purveyor of Western propaganda. His motives may have been more complex. He is reported to have been pro-American and anti-French, and was reportedly disturbed by a scandal involving Pantry African-American Airways and senior Moroccan officials. He may also have been motivated by a desire to see the dismissal of our Ministers last April as unjustified. But he had been in the army for many years, and was part of the system of privilege and favouritism that had done very well for him.

Whether he had the faintest notion, and was genuinely concerned about the effects of the coup, or whether he was in it for the money, the outcome of his actions was the same—to cause King Hassan to think about his system of government. But the form of the coup was not the same. The coup was not a "shock force" but a "floating gin palace".

It is unlikely that things got further out of hand, because in 1966 President Nkrumah was overthrown. Construction of the new constitution, however, and she was launched, unnamed, in 1968. But work on the elaborate furnishings was delayed and the — was towed to moorings where she has remained under care and maintenance at Botolph Claydon, ever since.

Now we come to the hard bit. The ship cost £5 millions, towards which some money was paid. When Nkrumah was overthrown it was discovered that Ghana was in a state of ruin. Her international debts now come to £250 millions, of which £140 millions is medium-term, and

such an accepted perk in Moroccan life at the top that King Hassan will find it a hard circle to break. Whenever he decides to cut down, he runs the risk of exciting opposition. All those within the system are likely to feel that the reform should begin with the next man.

In the future conduct of his regime, King Hassan is faced with the classical choice between liberalisation and repression. His initial reactions were that "a little more severity on the part of the state in connection with certain domains of management and administration will be necessary". In the same speech — for laughs — he was able to throw in the Greek colonels did not employ the methods that General Medbouh used.

The King will, however, find it hard to leave the old strict methods behind. In his person he starts with some advantages — as a ruling monarch claiming descent from the Prophet Mohammed, whose father Mohammed V played an important part in gaining his country's independence.

For control of the country he has formed a cast iron partnership with General Mohammed Oufkir, an epitome of the ruthless Interior Minister. His government consisted of interchangeable able technocrats, for whom it was materially beneficial to remain within the ruling circles. For additional support, the King depended on a privileged, pro-monarchist army.

The opposition parties — Under National Forces Populaires (UNFP) and Istiqlal — have formed a

National Front, but have declined to work within the political systems offered. Their press has been kept on a close leash, with an increasing number of confiscations this year.

They have been kept divided partly through their own inability to decide on a programme, and partly through King Hassan's own manoeuvres. Their weakness permitted the formation last summer of a form of parliamentary democracy, in which they refused to participate. And yet they are not anti-monarchy. They could even have some bargaining-power for participation this time.

The UNFP leader, Aberahim Bousaid, recognised this in a statement a week after the failed coup that "if the monarchy wanted to reopen the dialogue it interrupted itself ten years ago, the opposition would not refuse it as a matter of course."

On August 4, King Hassan addressed the nation. He put himself up as a man with a programme for his country, in contrast with the plotters of July 10. He announced his intention to delegate more of his power — by suppressing the position of Director-General of the Royal Cabinet — a virtual second, personal Prime Minister. He added, "We have taken the decision to put the members of our Government before their individual and collective responsibilities."

He gave his forthcoming new Government one year in which to elaborate a programme concentrating on education, economic development, administrative reform and justice. The next Government would do everything

for a more equitable distribution of the national income; land ownership and reform would be studied; corruption driven out of administrative and judicial apparatus must become more supple and liberal; and the judiciary would become more just.

In a flight of fancy, he added, "we want Morocco to be able to contribute to the conquest of space, and not just to see its children leave as passengers on space-ships." In theory, at least, King Hassan went some way towards offering the opposition the sort of precise programme and new governmental structures it sought.

Shortly afterwards a new Government was formed — without a Director-General of the Royal Cabinet. It is headed by Mohammed Karim Lamrani, who excelled previously as head of the national phosphates organisation. He is also in charge of economic affairs. The Cabinet is smaller—15 ministers and four under-secretaries against the previous 23 ministers and five under-secretaries, but it contains only five new personalities. On the whole the members are younger, without political affiliations and placed where they are best equipped to carry out the duties of their ministries.

The power structure has remained critically similar. General Oufkir has been moved from the Interior Ministry, which he had controlled since March 1965, to the Ministry of Defence. He is also Chief of Staff. This was inevitable if the Oufkir-Hassan partnership was to continue on the wake of the Skhirat shootings and subsequent executions which killed

off eight out of the country's 15 generals. The Interior Ministry passes to one of Oufkir's admirers, Ahmed Benbouhassa, a former Minister of Justice and Governor of Fez. His former Interior Ministry Secretary-General, Maati Jorio, takes over the Ministry of Agriculture and National Development — a vital post in a country with a 70 per cent rural population. This triumvirate wields power where it counts.

Nevertheless power is not yet fully assured. General Oufkir's task is considerable. The coup extended to the three central provincial governors out of six. He has still to find out how far the coup stretched within the hitherto monolithic and loyal army. He felt obliged to show that he was aware that policies of privilege towards the army had gone adrift.

In a statement on August 9 he tried to justify the army's existence by assigning it a civilian task: "In a country there are no two types of citizen, there are only some wearing uniforms and others in civilian dress. The object and role of our army are not to equip itself for recourse to arms, nor to prepare for any confrontation. The rôle of the Royal Armed Forces is to make the army a sort of school, which will be able to contribute at the heart of the nation to economic and social development, and to justify to the people and the nation the national defence budget" (nearly 18 per cent of the 1971 budget).

King Hassan's first deadline of any seriousness will be the return of university and secondary school

students to their studies in October. They are a restless group. They held a general university strike in January and demonstrations in the past have been put down with great severity. They are unlikely to cause extensive trouble by themselves, but King Hassan cannot afford to be challenged so soon in any way after the Skhirat shootings. The Minister of Higher Education, Ahmed Laski, only last week appealed to students to prove their maturity.

A major achievement would be to attract the opposition into cooperating on reforms for Morocco. The King has already dropped the hint that he invited "all those of good intentions — without exception or regard for political or trade union positions, without distinction between one faction or another — to join the caravan of State on its way."

But will the National Front respond? Their reaction so far has been criticism, not refusal. Shortly after King Hassan's speech of intentions, the Opposition said: "The problem of the hour is not to proceed to the formation of a new Government which will be to judge from its predecessors, without any popular support... the only remedy is to reside in the establishment of a democratic Constitution and of institutions freely chosen by the Moroccan people, with all the necessary guarantees for the authenticity and sincerity of electoral operations."

It added that the abortive coup of July 10 "illustrated in a tragic way the failure of the policy of absolute and personal power practised for several years of the false institutions set up a year ago after a referendum and the rigged elections of the summer of 1970 demonstrated their ineffectiveness during the bloody coup of July 10."

A modification of his stance to enable the National Front to join would be the real coup for King Hassan and permit him to get started on a reform programme. The editor of *Al-Ahram*, Mohammed Hasaney Heykal, made the point recently: "Regardless of what has been or will be said, one of the consequences of this explosion is that the scale which hid the face of the Moroccan regime has been shattered. . . . Nevertheless, the explosion also provides an opportunity for the King. . . . King Hassan is more in contact with certain aspects of modern life than any other Arab king and he is undoubtedly one of the most intelligent contemporary Arab rulers. . . . He still has the opportunity to begin a new era. Although this seems like asking for a miracle from him, the King must remember that his escape from death was a miracle."

There aren't any waterbeds in the hotel where Lord Longford and his pornographers are staying during their survey of pornography in Copenhagen. There aren't even any whips left discreetly in the wardrobes. And on the bookshelves in the corridors outside the bedrooms there is only *Enid Blyton*.

Even allowing for a nice bit of Danish chauvinism—that the sale of dirty books, pictures and films to Danish adults had decreased since restrictions were lifted—the porno wave has probably reached its high watermark here without the lobbies of hotels being invaded by militant prostitutes, as in New York. But not without an English m'Lord leaving a sex club in disgust, with the floor manager protesting in the manner of an Eastern courtier. "But Sir, you haven't seen the intercourse."

But the signs are that already the smut glut is turning into the porn wave. At least most Danes don't appear to believe that their capital has got itself irredeemably wedded in the tight embrace between Sodom and Gomorrah. They are mostly randily cheerful about it all: where else would you see in a shop window a tuberos penis with a strap-on because its family lives next door to a cop.

Or all the equipment, the harnesses of lasciviousness, of rubber and leather freely displayed in shops, or the same pictures and movies; the same exhortations from pubs and restaurants to "try to arrive after erection if not perfection. There is no sense of your Anglo-Saxon furtiveness about it, just a faint sense of boredom, and the pornographers giving two cheers for the clean-up brigade.



Joe Deighan, secretary of the civil rights movement, urges a crowd not to pay rates during the civil disobedience campaign

## Rent axed

Peter Hildrew in Belfast: Wednesday

THE CIVIL disobedience campaign is building up into a serious problem for the Stormont Government. No rents have been collected in the Catholic housing estates of Belfast and Londonderry for nearly three weeks now and the situation shows little sign of change.

The Civil Rights Association has issued a list of more than twenty other towns, including Newry, Armagh, Cookstown, and Dungannon, where the majority of council tenants are claimed to be withholding rent. A coordinating meeting to discuss firmer methods has been called for Saturday.

In Belfast, officials say they do not know the exact extent of the rent and rates strike and will not do so until collectors return to the estates. Informal contacts are being maintained with the police and the army but at the moment the Turf Lodge, New Barnsey, Ballymurphy, Moyard and Springfield areas are not paying at all. This accounts for some 3,500 tenants, almost a quarter of the city's council housing, implying a loss of revenue amounting to nearly £9,000 a week.

On the Creggan estate in Londonderry still heavily barricaded, the rent strike is 93 per cent successful and only £88 was collected last week. In several areas authorities have put advertisements in the press encouraging tenants to come in and pay but the response has been slight.

Judging by reactions on the Ballymurphy estate the rent collectors would face a lean time if they returned at the moment. Every person I talked to supported the strike and many were displaying handbills in their windows. "They can't turn 500 of us on

the streets," said one woman. But individuals in other areas are more exposed and the Civil Rights Association was yesterday investigating two cases in Belfast where tenants had been warned about eviction.

In a comment on the civil disobedience campaign, the Government, which is clearly worried by its success, has given a warning that money owed will accumulate and that people concerned will not be absolved from their legal liability to pay eventually. But any attempt to force payment seems likely to provoke an angry reaction in the present climate.

The Government also said that any reduction in the income of a local authority must ultimately affect the level of public services and thus cause hardship. But the financial impact falling on the housing revenue accounts will take several more weeks to become noticeable, and rates from private householders are not due again until October.

Civil rights leaders however are setting no limit on the duration of the campaign. A spokesman for the IRA said yesterday that as far as they were concerned the strike would go on until they achieve a change in the political system.

Mr John Hume, the Stormont Opposition MP, said yesterday that he doubted whether the British Government understood the true significance of the campaign. "If non-violence is to succeed there must be some response to it," he said. At the very least he looked for an initiative from Westminster offering talks with the Opposition but the real need was for a commission to be appointed to run Northern Ireland.

## Ted and the floating gin palace

THE good ship — has a sad history. She was built in 1966, but was laid off in the Clyde, and remained unpaid for, the company went bankrupt in 1968. But now, thanks to the Prime Minister, she has a brighter future.

She is a frigate, named by Kwame Nkrumah when he was President of Ghana. The Osagyefo Convention, the name of the ship, is a tribute to his own wishes and is widely renowned, but confirmed by the build at Yarrow, that among nautical delights incorporated below decks were a plated bed and marble stories. Sir Gerald Argo called her a "floating gin palace."

A third of the lot is owed to Britain. Ghana's 13 Western creditors held conferences in 1963 and 1968 and as a result the medium-term debt increased by \$35.8 millions in notoriety interest which is one-fifth of Ghana's entire operational and capital budget for one year.

The Ghanaian rightly or wrongly feel chagrined at having to service their debt instead of developing their country as they would wish. Britain and the other nations have equally insisted on a multilateral settlement of the debts and have agreed to allow 50 per cent relief on the medium-term debts between 1970 and 1972. Anyway, who should turn up in the rosy twilight of

Chequers on Tuesday night, but the Prime Minister of Ghana, Mr Kofi Busia. The upshot was that Mr Heath told Mr Busia that he needn't bother to pay the £3.8 millions still owing on the — and he needn't bother to take delivery of her either.

The one blot on the —'s horizon is that her fate is still undetermined. The Royal Navy, which orders her own ships for special purposes, does not want her and the likelihood is that the Government will try to sell her to another country. She should be going cheap: no previous owner, low mileage, and still very tidy.

Michael Lake

matter of courtesy, to let them know it was not possible to meet their request. The wording was shortened and softened. The committee's final report (published yesterday) by Dick Taverner, notable among Labour pro-Marketters, after a short squabble over amendments.

FROM the makers of "Monopoly" comes "Masterpiece"—which involves buying Rembrandts, El Grecos, and the rest at extortionate prices, and holding private art auctions to beat the fixed markets.

Five a side

NOT THAT the Mormons in the United States are polygamous, at least not the sort of Mormons who are now arriving for their conference in Manchester. Polygamy is, of course, illegal. It's just that in states like Utah and Arizona, where the Mormons have always been well dug in, polygamy does seem to flourish.

Or so Esther Rantzen found when she went there to film tonight's BBC2 documentary. She went to dinner with a man who introduced her to "my wife Lorna, my wife Greta, and my wife Joyce." And to Lorna's mother, who "just wanted to say that I don't approve any part of this."

The man does have two more wives, who live away from home because they do not get on with the other three. He also has a basement full of bar-bells and keep fit equipment. Each wife, Esther says, has her own bedroom, complete with pictures of the husband and a double bed. They run a routine of one week of housework, one week

of the garden, and one week off. Yes, they do get a wee bit jealous of each other. No, this particular bit isn't in the BBC film because its family lives next door to a cop.

Mafiasco

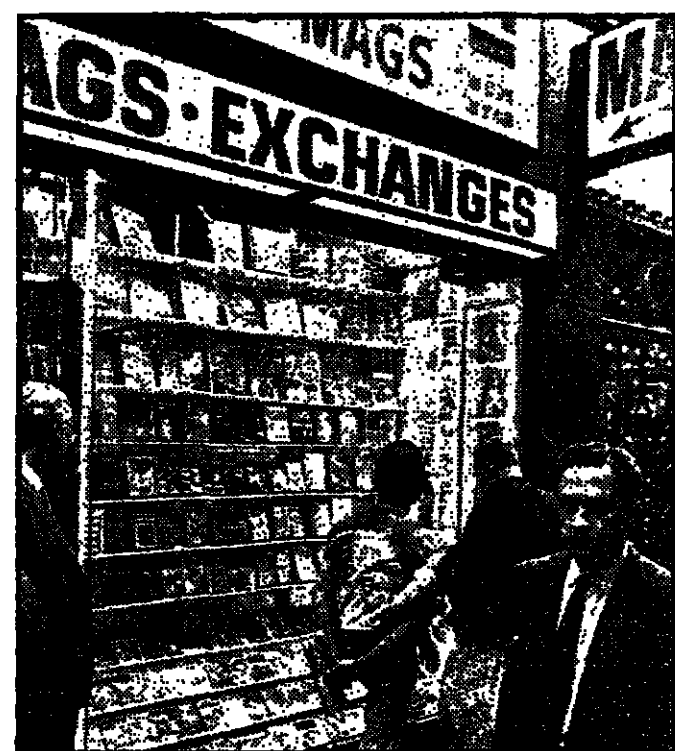
ECONOMIC collapse hovers over the Italian island of Linoia where, after a few short months, the Mafia has gained a stranglehold on the economic structure and now threatens to choke the economy. The crunch came yesterday when the 19 exiled Sicilian Mafiosi refused to pay rent arrears of £12 and threatened also to Welsh on their food bills on the grounds that they had no money.

The Mafia moved in in May, swelling the island's population from 387 to 406. It brought a temporary boom as the 19 stocked up on food at the island's only store and spent freely at the only bar. But the island's budding tourist industry quickly died off and authorities were forced to rely on the newcomers' rents of 80p a day as the chief source of public income.

Authorities on the two-square-mile island, where the average annual income from fishing and farming is around £100 a head, are panic-stricken and the island's chief executive, Dr Pasquale Bonadonna, has resigned.

TROUBLE at the Minsk Burial Bureau, where two shameless dodgers have been caught, according to "Izvestia," accepting bribes for the choicest cemetery plots. The two officials, the paper said, "occupied a very convenient position between life and death."

Thander believes that the



## Lords of porn

John Cunningham in Copenhagen (left) and Peter Harvey in Soho talk to the sex marketeers

Danes themselves are fed up with porno. "It's been legal here too long. The curious people have disappeared." But booming pictures, however short-lived, have brought a turnover of £1 million to his company last year. He started with his brother five years ago. The organisation is called Radox Trading—if you could mention that I would be very glad, he says. "There are many lonely people all over the world who would like to know."

After a few minor police raids in their first year, the profits from porn have grown without interruption. They come from the sale of slides, books, and films, and although the sale of pornographic books has almost disappeared he is not competing in the perversion market. Pornographers do, after all, have their standards. "We only show in magazines the things we consider normal. I would not produce a magazine showing a little girl."

Porno, says Thander, has gone as far as it can go. The regular clientele has hardened into the Lonely Brigade.

Thander has a large house with a swimming pool outside Copenhagen. The money he has made will allow him to give up porno and concentrate on making films for children, particularly those under age. What, with his reputation? Apparently so. His life centres round his wife and two girls, Kisser, four, and Helle, five.

Both have now moved on. Between them they have an interest in most of the Soho "stationers." Most of the really profitable ones, at least.

"I must admit that a few of us were expecting busy days when all the fuss started to boil up around 'OZ'." Sandor recalled. It looked as though "the rozzers were really going to start doing what they have been mummbling about for years—come in and clean up our iniquitous types up."

As lunch progressed, Max and Sandor made it quite plain that the feared wrath did not fall. "In fact, if anything, things have been more peaceful around here than for some time. As I say, a lot of us were worried and we had plans to shift some of the stock. But we haven't had to."

"A few days ago we got a shipment of a magazine called 'Sexual Freedom' in. It came from the States and, although we didn't have to put it in the back room, it's a little better than 'OZ'." Sandor added: "The funny part is that when the magazines arrived, they had obviously been opened by Customs or someone—but still let through. So who are we to look a gift horse at the mouth? Both of us have got it on sale and at about 50p a throw, that's nice."

Neither of the lurching gentlemen were in any position to moralise about double standards or anything else. The thought probably wouldn't occur to them, anyway. But both were genuinely intrigued at the way "things have developed since the 'OZ' case."

Essentially, there are two main types of pornography—as far as the retailers are concerned. "There is front-of-the-shop stuff—those crazy paperbacks. 'Leather' and 'Satan' and none of the regulars would dream of lowering themselves to buying it. We keep it for the tourists and the kids—the hippie kids, I mean. Then there is the other stuff, the back room lot." Both men said that once the "OZ" trial got under way, they started to judge their stock by the "OZ" guideline. "Anything like 'OZ' we thought, must at least be elevated to back room status. No use inviting trouble, and we thought there was enough of that coming anyway."

The trial dragged on, ended and "nothing happened." "Yeah, nothing," chimed Max. "The Swedish stuff and the German stuff and those American comic books kept coming in and we kept being able to deal in them. So we just moved all the front-of-the-shop stuff back to the front."

"All, Sandor said, but 'OZ'." There was too much demand for 'OZ', not only the School-kid's issue, but any 'OZ', for us to make it too accessible. I mean all the 'Jellies' (toyists and others not normally resident in Soho) were clamouring all over the place wanting money for it. So we have to make them think they are getting the good stuff.

## Port

HOUSE and curiosity—the shots are being taken from the naval base at one of the great bargaining points has the ease of taking ships to Malta and putting them there else. Like the Italian (Naples) or the Gibraltar, or the Or so a fair section of the world's press has written not too easy to pin the source of such information could be had. But in spite of reminders the subcommittee never got another word from the Treasury on the subject.



MARTEN: anti-Market

very works. The Treasury's five-year forecasts were a bit uncertain. It was gently explained because anything might happen to upset them. Like devaluation, or a change of government, or EEC entry. . . . Quick as a flash the chairman, Neil Marten, most notable among Tory anti-Marketters, saw his chance and asked for Treasury estimates of the dynamic effects of EEC entry and the effect on resources for public spending.

The man from the Treasury was sure that some information could be had. But in spite of reminders the subcommittee never got another word from the Treasury on the subject.

The subcommittee reported to the full Expenditure Committee with the comment: "While we recognise that this may not have been a convenient moment to produce such an estimate (if it existed), we regret that the Treasury have not seen fit either to provide the subcommittee with the information they sought or at least, as a

## tionable

THEY SAT, subcommittee members of the House of Commons Expenditure Committee, deliberating over education and the (with thoughts of the Market, a million













ONE of the reasons for building a bypass, according to the Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr. Peter Walker in June, is to relieve towns and villages of noise, dirt, and danger. The disadvantage is that it may also relieve them of their income. Notice boards are therefore being erected in laybys on the new Kendal bypass, which opens today three months ahead of schedule, to warn motorists that they are by-passing the town.

This is being done at the suggestion of the Department for the Environment as a service both to the motorists and to the traders of Kendal. The notice boards will list some of the services offered in the town. The same experiment is being tried on the Honiton and Stamford by-passes, and there will even be special road signs to draw attention to the notices.

The old road winds through the main street of Kendal, and the holiday traffic used to crawl through the town slowly enough to let motorists study the tourist-oriented shop windows on each side. Some of the traders are apprehensive, but the main road's new status as a back-water may help them in the long run, because now, shoppers have avoided Kendal in the past.

There may actually be more trade from tourists. A council spokesman said. "We shall wait a few months to see the effect of the new byways, but I think Kendal will revert more to its former status as a quiet market town. We are hoping more visitors will be attracted here. They will be able to enjoy their stay in peace without the thunder of traffic through the place."

## More tourists

The town council is confident that Kendal's economy is sufficiently diversified to withstand the shock, but it is trying to attract more tourists. One of the main problems being studied by the council is whether its one-way traffic system will now prove to be unnecessary. There is even some talk of relaxing the parking restrictions.

Whether this proves too complacent a view or not there is certainly a sense of showmanship in the planning

## ***Leaving Kendal in peace and quiet***

***a Guardian special feature to mark  
the opening of the Kendal by-pass***

of the by-pass. As motorists approach the Lake District from the south, the new route takes them slowly up a hillside without giving much away about the surrounding scenery. It rises for 300 feet, passes through a cutting in the rock, then (drumroll, cymbal—viola!) suddenly there is a view across the whole of the Kent valley to the fells above Long Sleddale. In the distance the Cumbrian Mountains brood over the Lakes in sombre undulations of grey and purple.

There are plans for a theatrical flourish even before the road starts its climb up Hellsfell at the new interchange at Sizergh. The junction is to be planted with a host of golden you-know-what to announce as unambiguously as anything can that this is the gateway to the Lake District.

The road curves up to the left of the main road, with a view of Kendal's rooftops and pale green gasholder, and enters the National Park. There is nothing to mark the boundary. The official sign will stay on the main road between Kendal and Windermere, to save repeating it. Beyond Kendal there are gentle hills with clumps of trees, but as the road climbs higher, the bare peaks of the Pennines appear over the hills.

It passes under two new bridges for minor roads and a footbridge to preserve a hill-walking route. All the bridges are built with only one grace-

ful are each to give motorists the widest possible view. Trees are to be planted in the autumn to soften the appearance of the bridge embankments.

At the highest point Laing's blasted a cutting through the limestone about a quarter of a mile long and up to 37 feet deep. The sides have already been sown with patches of "instant grass," applied by spraying a grass seed soup at the rock face and letting it root among the fossils.

### ***Finished early***

There is no "instant moss," however, for the new dry stone boundary walls running the entire length of the bypass. They look anachronistically clean and sterile, like Ministry of Works battlements. They will have to weather more or less naturally, like the Lake District itself.

The bypass has been completed three months ahead of schedule in time to handle the heavy Summer Bank Holiday traffic. John Laing Construction has worked down to careful preparation and good working relations on the site. The firm was awarded the contract in December, 1969, and spent the first winter on detailed planning. Building did not start until spring last year. The programme was kept up to date by computer, using a planning technique

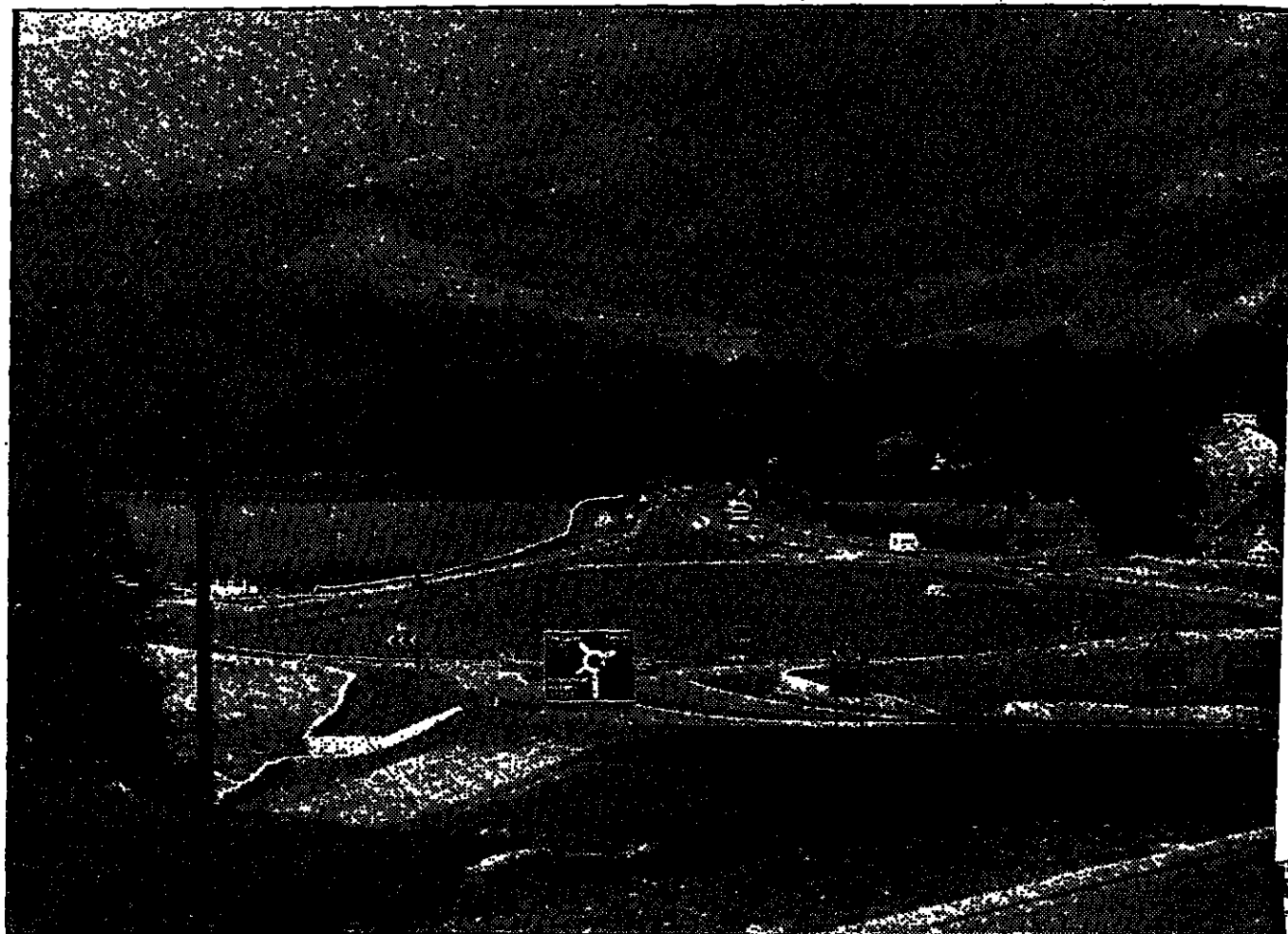
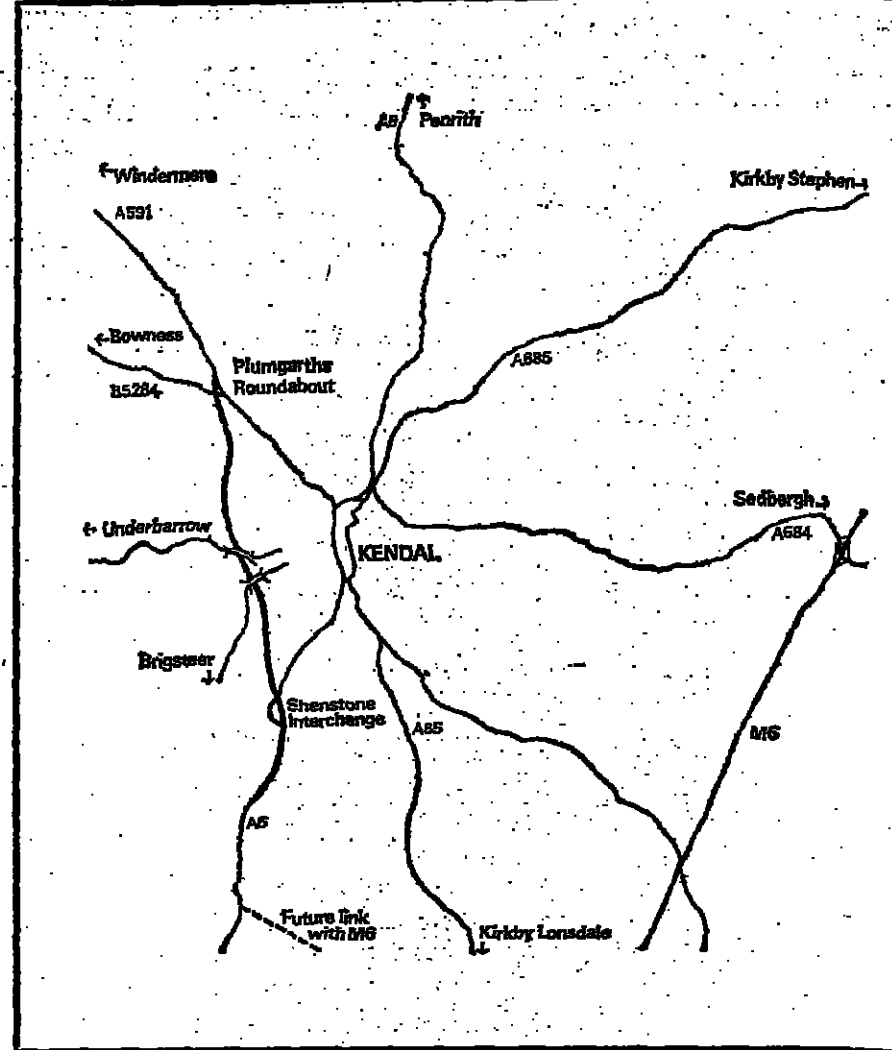
devised by Laing and claimed to be an improvement on the conventional bar chart and critical path diagrams.

Particular attention was paid to the earthworks programme, because their completion in the first summer was the key to finishing the job early. The contract required the excavation of 4000,000 cubic yards of rock and earth. For the largest cutting the engineers had to blast and remove 130,000 cubic yards of rock from Heilsfell.

Several large pockets of wet, silty clay were found. They delayed the work, but the county council helped the contractors to find additional tipping space.

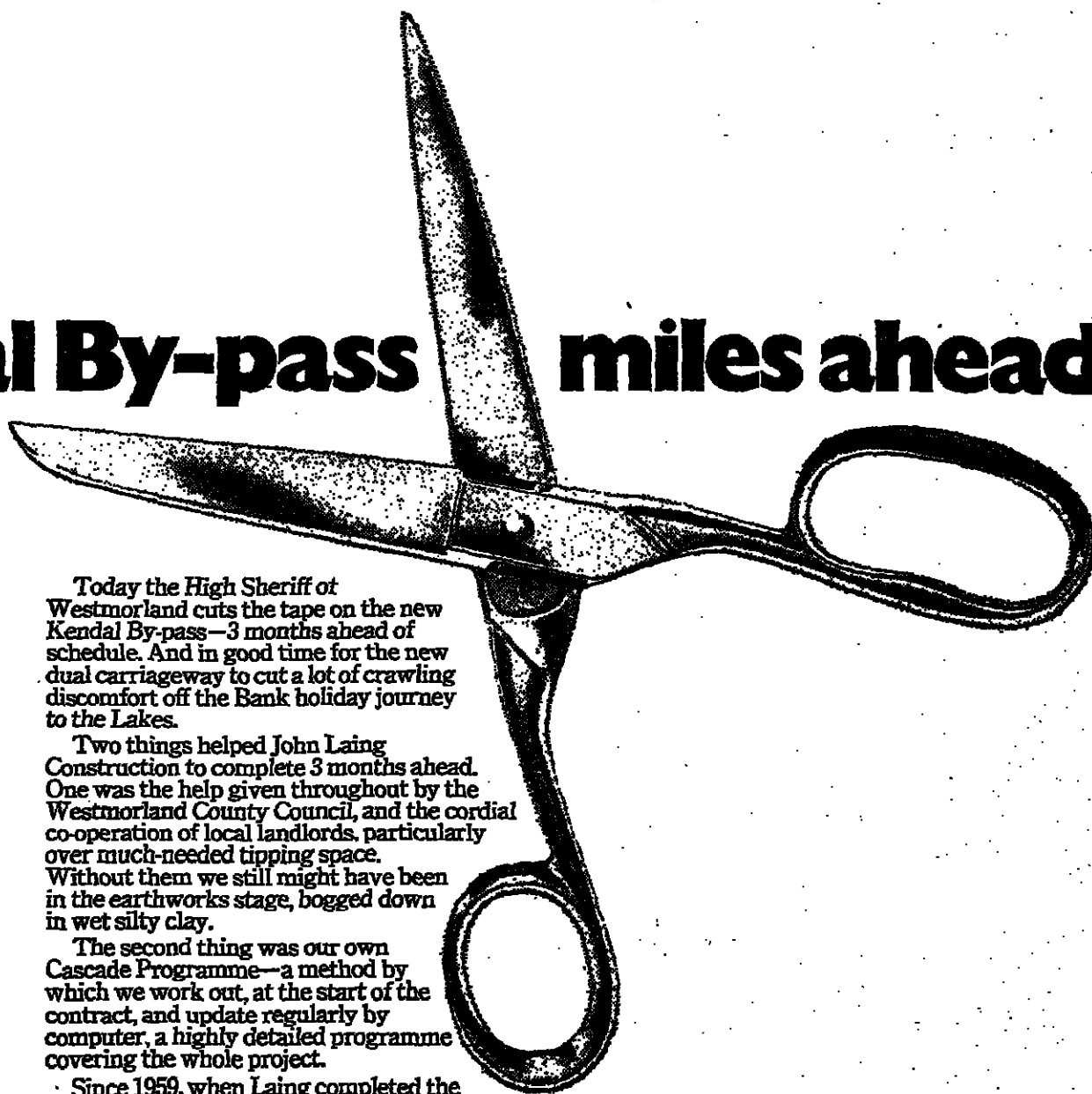
The opening of the bypass marks the second stage in a three-part programme to relieve Kendal of through traffic. The first stage was the extension of the M6, which has taken the cars and heavy lorries that once wound round the town on the way between Scotland and the South. The new bypass 3½ miles long, takes the traffic bound for Windermere and beyond from the South. When the M6 link road is built — the road delayed by the Lewerston public inquiry — the traffic bound for the Lake District from Yorkshire will also be able to avoid Kendal.

**BERNARD  
PRATT**



*pictures of the by-pass (top) and the northern terminal (above) by Robert Smith*

# Laing complete Kendal By-pass 10 miles ahead of time



Today the High Sheriff of Westmorland cuts the tape on the new Kendal By-pass—3 months ahead of schedule. And in good time for the new dual carriageway to cut a lot of crawling discomfort off the Bank holiday journey to the Lakes.

Two things helped John Laing Construction to complete 3 months ahead. One was the help given throughout by the Westmorland County Council, and the cordial co-operation of local landlords, particularly over much-needed tipping space. Without them we still might have been in the earthworks stage, bogged down in wet silty clay.

The second thing was our own Cascade Programme—a method by which we work out, at the start of the contract, and update regularly by computer, a highly detailed programme covering the whole project.

Since 1959, when Laing completed the first 55 miles of the M1 in only 19 months, we have had a habit of building major roads at high speed. Not only British motorways and trunk roads like the elevated Western Avenue extension in London, but major highways overseas as well.

**Westmorland County Council Surveyor and  
Bridgemaster, James McInnes, CEng, MICE, MInstHE.**

# LAINC completion on time

John Laing Construction Limited • Building, civil, mechanical and industrial engineering contractors • London NW7 2EP

## هكذا من الأهل



# ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

**FIRST CLASS  
ROADS  
NEED FIRST CLASS  
DRAINAGE**

LINE pipes are purpose  
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e of surface water, and  
factured in vitrified clay for  
gth and long life. An impres-  
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r as superior French drains or as  
ried filter/corrier lines, includes  
M4, M5, M6, M8, M9, M56,  
and M62.

Another advance in highway drain-  
the new Hepworth/Aspect range of  
road gullies. Weight—just one-  
th of traditional materials.

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**The Hepworth Group**  
Halesfield, Shropshire, Shiffield S40 5SD.  
Tel: 01924 5561/3632

congratulations to

**JOHN LAING  
(CONSTRUCTION) LTD.**

FROM  
**E. H. SMITH  
(Westhaven) LTD.**

THEIR EARLY COMPLETION OF THE KENDAL  
PROJECT

As agents for the supply of concrete pipes and manholes for the  
Kendal By-Pass, we take pride in our association with John  
Laing (Construction) Ltd. and congratulate them on finishing  
this important project ahead of schedule, better than expected.

**E. H. SMITH (WESTHAVEN) LTD.**  
ROBINS ROAD, BRIMMINGHAM B27 6AB.  
Tel: 021-706 6100 (13 lines)

pillars to the Building Industry throughout the Country.

**New Zealand Railways**  
have vacancies for Chartered

**MECHANICAL ENGINEERS  
SIGNALS ENGINEERS**

ants should have had at least five years' post-qualification  
ence in a Railway or Allied Industry organisation.  
encing salary offered will be in the range £2,000 to  
3 (approx. Sterling equivalent) depending on age and  
ance.

stful applicants will be offered free travel to New Zealand  
ordance with New Zealand Government standard con-  
ditions.

ther details and application forms, apply to:

**Advisory Engineer,  
New Zealand High Commission,  
New Zealand House,  
Haymarket,  
London S.W.1.**

**S. Allott & Son  
onsulting Engineers**

**NIOR ENGINEER  
RUCTURAL ENGINEERING**

Chartered Engineer, M.I.C.E. or M.I.Struct.E.  
t about 32 years with not less than five years'  
erience in steel and reinforced concrete design  
e in professional qualification, is required in our  
ctural Engineering Group.

Group provides a structural design service to  
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t-storey offices, Schools and Universities. It  
undertakes the design of large heavy industrial  
ects.

ry will be negotiable and not less than £2,600.  
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me is in operation. Please apply to writing,  
g details of age and experience, to: Colonel  
Bishop, Personnel Manager.

**S. Allott & Son**  
bairn House,  
haston Lane, Sale, Cheshire, M33 1WP.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF HUDDERSFIELD  
UGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT**

**NIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER**

rade S.O./P.O. 1 (Range 1-5) £2,283-£3,180

ications are invited from qualified engineers to the above-  
t position. Applicants should have experience in the design  
uction of main drainage schemes. The commanding salary  
according to qualifications and experience.

appointment is superannuable and subject to satisfactory  
mination.

ing accommodation available if required. Five-day week  
urant facilities.

ations, stating age, qualifications and experience, and giving  
s of two persons to whom reference may be made, should  
to: A. L. Poley, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C.E., Borough Engineer and  
High Street Building, Huddersfield, HD1 2NG, not later than  
r. 8th September, 1971.

ising is available.

**E. V. HARTLEY, Town Clerk.**

**CITY OF BRADFORD  
City Engineer's Department**

Applications are invited for the following permanent posts  
which arise from a substantial increase of work in connection  
with Major Roadworks and Trunk Sewerage.

**HIGHWAYS SECTION**

**DESIGN**

(a) Engineering Assistant, A.P.5 (£2,199/£2,457).  
(b) Junior Engineering Assistant, A.P.3/4 (£1,995/  
£2,199).

**TRAFFIC**

(c) Engineering Assistant, A.P.5 (£2,199/£2,457).  
(d) Graduate Engineering Assistant, A.P.3/4 (£1,653/  
£2,199).

**DRAINAGE SECTION**

**DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION**

(e) Senior Engineering Assistants, (S.O.) (£2,283/  
£2,766).  
(f) Engineering Assistant, A.P.5 (£2,199/£2,457).  
(g) Engineering Draughtsman, T.4, (£1,395/£1,653).  
(h) Junior Assistant/Technician, T.1/2 (£477/£1,194).

**CONSTRUCTION**

(i) Contracts Clerk of Works, T.4/5 (£1,395/£1,932).  
(j) Contracts Inspector, Misc. 7, (£1,419/£1,533).

Candidates should have:

for Posts (a), (c) and (f)—passed Part II of the C.E.I.  
Examination or hold exemption therefrom, and for (c),  
have had in addition experience in general traffic manage-  
ment techniques including traffic signal installation, street  
furniture, etc.

Posts (b) and (d)—completed a recognised period of  
training in Civil or Municipal Engineering.

Posts (e)—Corporate Membership of The Institutions of  
Civil and/or Municipal Engineering.

Posts (g) and (h)—the ability to prepare neat drawings.

Post (i) provides an excellent opportunity to the right  
person to obtain experience and training to Technician  
standard in Civil Engineering.

Posts (j) and (k)—experience on the construction of  
major sewerage works. A knowledge of tunnelling tech-  
niques would be advantageous.

Consideration will be given to the provision of housing  
accommodation if required, and to removal expenses up to £50  
where appropriate.

Applications in writing detailing qualifications, experience, past  
and present employment and salary, and date of birth, together  
with the names and addresses of two referees, should reach the  
undersigned not later than Thursday, 16th September, 1971.

**R. ATKINSON,**  
City Development Officer and Engineer.

City Hall,  
Bradford  
BD1 1HY.

**MORE  
ENGINEERING APPOINTMENTS  
APPEAR ON PAGE 18**

**WEST RIDING OF  
YORKSHIRE**

**Land Reclamation  
Programme**

The following staff are urgently needed in the  
Engineering Team

**TWO ASSISTANT CIVIL  
ENGINEERS**

(a) P.O.1A—£2,556-£2,949  
(b) S.O. —£2,106-£2,556 (Bar)—£2,751

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANT**

T.4-T.7—£1,272-£2,268

The above salary scales are subject to review.  
Starting salaries dependent upon qualifications and  
experience.

For full details write to:  
**L. N. Fraser, M.Eng., C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.T.P.I.**  
County Planning Officer  
Raines House, Denby Dale Road  
Wakefield, Yorkshire  
or telephone Wakefield 74734 Ext. 26  
Closing date for applications—6th September, 1971

**KENYA**

**Engineering and Power Development Consultants**

require

**DEPUTY RESIDENT  
ENGINEER**

Experienced Engineer required for the position of Deputy  
Resident Engineer on the consultants' resident staff at  
Kamburu Hydro-Electric Project, Kenya. The project, located  
100 miles north-east of Nairobi, has a capital value of £K.15  
million.

Applicants must be Corporate Members of the Institution of  
Civil Engineers and have had several years' experience in a  
senior position on supervision of major civil contracts. Experi-  
ence in liaison with contractors and knowledge of conditions  
of contract, specifications and project planning is essential.  
The position offers: Two-year contract, free air passages, free  
married accommodation, etc. Applications should be made  
quoting PER/85, by letter or telephoning:

**Mr. A. D. Hampton,**  
Engineering and Power Development Consultants,  
Marlow House, 109 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.  
Telephone: 01-300 3355.

Engineering and Power Development Consultants is a member  
of the Balfour Beatty Group.

**ANALYSIS AND TESTING  
IN ENGINEERING DESIGN**

A three day symposium for designers on the main causes of  
component failure and the design criteria for their prevention,  
will be held on 6/8 September, 1971 at the Birmihill Institute  
National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride.

The areas covered will include fatigue failure, stress analysis,  
component testing, design for high temperatures, and composite  
materials.

Further details from: Ian McNish, Birmihill Institute, NEL,  
East Kilbride, Glasgow, Tel.: East Kilbride 20222, Ext. 570.

**BOROUGH OF MIDDLETON**

**SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER**

Applications are invited from Chartered Engineers for the above  
post at a salary within Senior Officers Grade 2 (£2,766 to  
£2,973 per annum).

Application forms from Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Middleton,  
Manchester, M24 4EA, to whom applications are to be sub-  
mitted by 13th September, 1971.

**J. M. RUSSUM, Town Clerk.**

**IN** the more fashionable parts of  
London it is customary to approve  
the building of motorways, provided  
that they do not come closer to the  
city than Hendon. It is equally  
customary to jump into your Volvo  
at the weekend, bomb down the  
motorway to Bristol or Birmingham,  
have tea with great-aunt Maud, and  
be back in London before opening  
time.

It is this age, the age of the motor-  
car, motorway, and road bridge, that  
has brought the civil engineer into  
greater prominence than at any time  
since the golden years of Brunel. The  
trouble is that the Victorians revelled  
in feats of engineering, while we at  
best yawn at them.

Nevertheless, though others advance  
the money and decide on the action,  
it is the civil engineer who has  
shaped our man-made environment for  
at least the past hundred years.

Whether you take the awesome span  
of the Severn Bridge or the noise and  
stench of London's Westway, both  
have been built and designed by  
engineers... by scientists rather than  
by artists and architects.

For that is what the civil engineer  
is, right from the start, his training  
with his advanced level mathematics  
and physics. Whereas an architect can  
enter training without the remotest  
idea of the science behind the stability  
of the structure he designs, that can  
after all be left to others, the civil  
engineer designs out of knowledge of  
physical phenomena rather than  
subjective aesthetics.

This might be why the engineers  
were regarded as lesser beings than  
the architects by some, and why to  
many people Britain's bridges and  
viaducts are more beautiful than  
buildings of the same date. Even with  
the buildings, some are so structured  
as to depend again more on the  
feasibility of their standing up than  
on any design fripperies that coat  
them.

However, our increased environ-  
mental awareness has put pressure on  
the engineers that can only be for  
the good. They are faced with satisfy-  
ing two apparently contradictory  
needs. First, the need for communica-  
tion—the ability to get from A to B.  
Secondly, the need to do it in such a  
way that it creates the minimum  
disturbance to the environment.

What this really means is that the  
getting from A to B must be done  
within minimum costs because it's  
public money they are spending, and  
minimum disturbance should be  
achieved by making it look as if you  
had done nothing to the green fields  
of England while you've in fact run  
of a dirty great motorway slap through  
the middle of it.

The two are related. You cannot  
landscape or hide a road without  
spending extra money doing so. What-  
ever trouble you go to to avoid beauty  
spots or historical sites, this also costs  
money.

For anybody who has  
witnessed the industrial despoliation  
of large chunks of the countryside,  
this would be money well spent  
indeed.

The civil engineer can help you to  
get your costs right, but he doesn't  
control the road directly—the  
planning. Whether you want your  
road to go up a mountain or through  
a mountain he can do it for you. When  
the directors of the Great Western  
Railway asked Brunel to build them  
a line between London and Bristol,

## How to bridge the beauty gaps

by ROGER BEARD



he made it so gradient-free that even  
today it is called Brunel's billiard  
table.

It is the same skill today that can  
put your roads, your tunnels, and  
your bridges exactly where you want  
them. Unless a civil engineering firm  
is to turn down contracts on conscien-  
tious grounds there is little that they  
can do about it.

And then there are bridges. What-  
ever you may think about urban  
motorways, or even those that lead  
from the ends of bridges, the bridges  
themselves are both a monument to  
our technological skills and objects of  
beauty. From the Industrial Revolution  
on, they have replaced buildings  
as the hall-mark of what we can do.  
It may be because they are bigger,  
it may be because more people use  
them each year than would ever use  
a single building, it may even be  
because once in a while they fall  
down.

Our reaction when they do is some  
indication of the standards we expect  
from the civil engineer. Box girder  
bridge disasters produce a longer  
lasting reaction than do aeroplane  
crashes, almost as if we always  
expect aeroplanes to crash and bridges  
never to fall down.

Yet bridges seldom collapse once  
they have been finished. As one  
prominent bridge builder puts it: "If  
they fall down when you are building  
them, it's almost as if people thought  
it was done deliberately. Once they  
are up, people think they are beauti-  
ful, and cannot even remember the  
name of the bloke that built them."

The urban motorway is quite a  
different matter. The civil engineer

has a large part to play in the build-  
ing of them, and some would say a  
large part of the blame to take of  
the misery they cause. It is one thing  
to bridge the Pennines and speed  
communication through desolate  
country. That is an engineering feat  
of some grandeur. It is quite another  
to gut residential areas just to speed  
the passage of a few thousand car  
commuters from the suburbs to the  
centres of our larger cities.

Inevitably, this is where the job of  
the civil engineer comes into closest  
and most violent contact with the  
people of the area that is being  
despoiled. Though elevated roadways  
cannot be said to look beautiful  
except from the air, it is not nearly  
so much the building of them that  
creates the hardship as the amount  
of traffic that is encouraged to travel  
on them. The civil engineer is put in  
the position of the man who supplies  
the guillotine to the executioner.

It is not a matter of aesthetics. If  
the Forth Road Bridge ran past your  
bedroom window, that would put you  
off your sleep too.

These, then, are the three ways in  
which we are all affected by the work  
of the civil engineer. Either we see  
him as the builder of roads and  
bridges in the same tradition as his  
Victorian predecessors, or as the agent  
of the twentieth-century vandals who  
would seek to destroy our towns and  
our countryside.

Undoubtedly, there is some truth  
in the charge that the over-  
enthusiastic application of concrete  
to our cities is slowly throttling them.  
For this the civil engineer is no more  
to blame than the city dweller who  
demands both the use of his car in  
the towns and access to it to the  
coast and the countryside.

The true way in which we are all  
affected is in the improvement of  
communication that has given pros-  
perity to areas that would not other-  
wise have it, and which would have  
been impossible without the skills of  
the road and bridge builders. In or  
out of the cities we get the roads we  
ask for. If you are patient enough,  
you get the bridges you need.

Just as the earlier generations of  
engineers gave us the railways that  
Beeching butchered, this present  
generation is providing the communi-  
cation system on which we will in  
the future all depend. Before you next  
moan about the road works that stop  
you driving as fast as you might wish,  
think—say—of the old A1. Its  
picturesque villages with those lorries  
parked in the front rooms, and its  
eternal hold-ups are of the past—  
thanks to the road builders.

At least one thing is certain. The  
civil engineering business, with its  
army of earth movers, masses of  
equipment, and millions of yards of  
muck is very good business indeed.  
Most of the money it makes comes  
from us. Most of the contracts it  
honours are for works that we  
demand.

Nobody wants to live under a fly-  
over or beside a motorway, be it in  
the country or in the town. Nobody  
likes to be inconvenienced by lengthy  
building works that disrupt business  
and home-life. Nobody likes to see  
their community or land cut in two  
by the heavy machines.

However, we all like motorcars.  
buses, lorries, and the goods that  
travel in them. We'd prefer to walk  
or ride across a river than to swim  
across it. You cannot have the one  
without the other, and at least the  
engineers produce some beauty out of  
necessity.

**BOROUGH OF CASTLEFORD**

**BOROUGH ENGINEER AND  
SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT**

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

**(A) SENIOR ASSISTANT  
ENGINEER (2 POSTS)**

Salary within the Senior Officers Grade 1 (£2,283-£2,766).  
Applicants must be Chartered Engineers and have had experience in  
municipal engineering since completing an approved course of training.

**(B) TRAINEE ENGINEER**

Salary within the Trainee Grade (£546-£1,653). The person  
appointed will be seconded for either a full-time or sandwich course  
leading to a degree in Civil Engineering at a British  
University. Appointment to the permanent staff will be conditional on  
the applicant obtaining admission to such a course and upon entering  
into an agreement to remain in the service of the Council for a period  
of at least two years from the date on which the degree is obtained.  
On obtaining a degree the salary within the above grade will be £1,344-  
£1,653 per annum, and on satisfactory completion of two years' training  
thereafter, will be on the scale £1,932-£2,199. During the period of  
secondment the Council will pay full salary, all prescribed course fees  
and other approved educational expenses, and any other reasonable  
sums as may be approved by the Council.

The National Scheme of Conditions of Service apply: two-day week;  
superannuable; terminable on one month's notice on either side;  
housing accommodation provided if required; 50% removal expenses  
paid; canvassing disqualifies.

Essential User Car Allowance for Posts (A)

Applications on forms obtainable from me, must be returned not  
later than 9 a.m. on the 6th September, 1971.

**ERNEST HUTCHINSON,**  
Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

Civic Centre, CASTLEFORD

**SALES ENGINEER**

resident in or near London, to take over and extend existing  
connection in fabricated pipework, steel fabrications and high  
quality iron castings. Applicant should have sound engineering  
background with preferably an existing connection. The position  
offers great scope for the right man. Car provided. Staff pension  
scheme. Send full details of age, experience and qualifications  
and salary required to:—

**TV 151 THE GUARDIAN**  
21 John Street, London W.C.1

**BOROUGH OF KENDAL**

**APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (A.P.5)**

Applications are invited for the above appointment in the Borough  
Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

1. Salary: A.P.5 (£2,199 to £2,457), point of entry according to  
qualifications and experience.

2. Qualifications: Fully qualified or approaching final qualification  
standard preferred.

3. Car allowance: Fixed sum of £90 per annum.

4. Remuneration: 75% of approved expenses.

5. Housing accommodation for rent can be made available.

6. Duties: Experience in sewerage, sewage disposal and/or roadworks  
the development of large areas of Central London.

7. The appointment will be subject to one month's notice on either  
side.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the undersigned should  
be returned to him not later than the 10th September, 1971.

**J. L. LeFevre**  
Municipal Officer,  
Lower Street, Kendal, Westmorland.

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST BROMWICH  
BOROUGH SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT**

**APPOINTMENT OF  
PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT  
ENGINEER**

**SALARY GRADE P.O. 1 (£2,973-£3,390)**

Applications are invited from Chartered Civil and/or  
Municipal Engineers for the above mentioned appointment,  
commencing salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applicants should have sound experience in Municipal  
Engineering and have good organising ability. The successful  
applicant will be required to take charge of the General  
Works Section, one of four sections in the Engineers Office.  
There is a large programme of capital works in hand and the  
post offers excellent opportunities to gain valuable experience  
in a busy office.

The post is permanent, superannuable and subject to a  
satisfactory medical declaration.

Application forms are obtainable from the undersigned to  
whom they should be returned not later than Tuesday, 14th  
September, 1971.

**W. H. Greenwood, Borough Engineer and Surveyor,**  
P.O. Box No. 42, Wignore,  
Pennyhill Lane, West Bromwich.

**CITY OF SHEFFIELD  
Department of Planning and Architecture**

**ASSISTANT  
CHIEF QUANTITY SURVEYOR**

**£3,283-£3,732**

To be responsible for the supervision and co-ordination of  
tendering documentation and procedures for all types of  
building projects and will be required to establish standards  
within these fields including those associated with a change-  
over from manual to computer methods.

Assistance with housing and removal expenses may be  
given.

Applications stating age, education, qualifications, past and  
present employment with details of salaries, and names and  
addresses of two referees should reach the Town Clerk, Town  
Hall, Sheffield, S1 2EH, by 10th September, 1971, quoting ref. G.

**ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES IN  
MOTOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT**

**R & D ELECTRONICS ENGINEER  
R & D DESIGN ENGINEER**

Vacancies exist for a Senior Electronics Engineer to lead a team  
engaged in the design of static control circuits and protection systems  
and for a Senior Engineer for the design of industrial and flameproof  
motor control equipment, up to 50 H.P. rating.

Applicants should be at least HND standard and with at least five years'  
experience in this type of work.

High salaries, together with fringe benefits, will be paid to suitable  
applicants fitting the above job specification.

Application forms available from

**Technical Manager (Ref. G.), BALDWIN AND FRANCIS LIMITED,**  
Eyre Street, Sheffield, S1 3GP. Telephone: Sheffield 79981.

**City of Westminster**

**SENIOR ASSISTANT  
ENGINEER**

**(£2,427 to £3,324 inclusive)**

required in Highways Planning Section of City Engineer's Department.  
Applicants must be graduates or corporate members of appropriate  
institutions, with urban traffic engineering experience, and be conversant  
with computer techniques. Offers opportunity of assisting in planning  
the redevelopment of large areas of Central London.

Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. To obtain  
application form please write, telephone or call at: Establishment  
Office (Ref. ENG 42), Westminster City Hall, Victoria Street, S.W.1E  
6GW. Telephone: 01-628 8070. Ext. 789 or 790. Closing date  
5th September 1971.

**A. G. DAWTRY, Town Clerk.**











## SPORTS GUARDIAN

## Brighton

## SELECTIONS

- 1 30 Water Rat  
2 00 GOD OF FIRE (Nap)  
3 30 Pallares

## JACKPOT: NAME FIRST SIX WINNERS

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.30 & 3.30. TREBLE: 2.0, 3.0 & 4.0. GOING: Good  
(ALL RACES FROM STALLS EXCEPT 2.30)

## 1 30-WATERHALL APPEAL HANDICAP: 11m; winner £296 (7 runners).

- 101 (7) 320121 Swagman (C/D) (7th) (Mrs B. Crutchley) H. Smith (5)  
102 (13) 011030 Be Hopeful (C/D) (G. Williams) P. Walker (12) A. Bond (5)  
103 (13) 003113 Graham (C/D) (J. Smith) S. Sturt 5-10 W. Wain (15)  
104 (13) 011224 Water Rat (C/D) (B. F. Vaughan) M. Marks 5-10 P. Price (15)  
105 (13) 002425 Crispin (C/D) (L. N. Nunt) S. Sturt 5-10 P. Price (15)  
106 (13) 002425 Crispin (C/D) (L. N. Nunt) S. Sturt 5-10 P. Price (15)

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## Jungle Boy never in the hunt

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Jungle Boy, an impressive-looking winner of three races last season on the strength of which he started favourite for the highly rated Free Handicap, appeared certain to enjoy a successful season in 1971. Now, after six races, he is a confirmed disappointment. In a modest contest for the George Robey Challenge Trophy at Brighton yesterday, Jungle Boy's turn was there for the asking and he started 13-8 favourite, even with the top weight.

At no stage did he ever give his supporters a glimmer of hope and he had to be ridden quite hard to beat the non-staying Sky Princess for third place. She in turn was four lengths and three quarters of a length behind River Severn and Honourable. This was by far the easiest of River Severn's victories. She has won three times and I have napped her three times out, unfortunately, she has never been beaten. She started at 9-1 and Lady Robey presented the trophy to winning owner Mrs John Rogers.

Ron Smyth, whose luck is beginning to turn after a prolonged bout of "seconditis", landed a gamble in the Kenya patrons with Maradadi backed from 4-1 to 2-1. Peter Benson and his partner came to the fore in the five-year-old will stand at the Eve Stud, Wood Ditton, near Newark, with his former stable-companion Consistent. Pageant, trained by Noel Murless, won 11 races, including two successive victories in Newbury's valuable Locking Stakes.

English horses filled the first three places in the Prix de Meudon at Deauville yesterday. No Mercy, trained by Harvey, won at 3-1. He was followed by favourite, Joshua, with Sweet Revenge third.

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# Business clamours for dollar peace as orders fall

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

The first clear effects of the Nixon surcharge and the dollar float appeared in order books and price lists in several countries yesterday, and businessmen increased pressure on Governments for an early solution to the crisis.

In Japan, chambers of trade reported that negotiations for export orders have been virtually frozen because of uncertainty about the yen, and again urged the Government to revalue sooner rather than later to resolve the issue.

In Italy orders were reported to be cancelled, especially for shoes and textiles. Signor Zagari, the Minister for Foreign Trade, said that the Government hoped to arrange cheaper credit for exporters and to mount a drive for sales in the Communist block and Asia to replace lost US markets.

In Germany, Volkswagen, under the double pressures of the mark float (now more than 8 per cent up) and the surcharge, put up its prices in the US by 61 per cent.

These developments increase the urgency of efforts for a solution. British Government sources reported much exploratory talk yesterday in the corridors in Geneva, where the official business of the GATT emergency meeting drew to its expectedly uneventful close.

Meanwhile, however, no one is giving anything away in public. A meeting of the Group of Ten was confirmed for September 15 in London. This will be the first effective summit on the crisis: France still wants a European Summit, including Britain and the other three EEC applicants, just ahead of the Ten's meeting.

But the French Cabinet would have to go down and rejected the Benelux proposal for a meeting of EEC Finance Ministers next week, arguing

that the scheduled meeting in two weeks is quite soon enough. To hold an earlier one without adequate preparation would simply be to court a damaging public dispute.

The French Government also drew attention to the smooth working of the French two-tier currency market, suggesting this might be food for thought for other countries: a verdict which would probably not be supported by currency dealers, who are still finding the franc a sticky market.

The West German Finance Minister, Professor Schiller, likening a swimming aunt encounter to the pleasures of floating in Bonn, and again urged all good Europeans to join in a harmonious bath. The process of readjustment, he said, was already in progress, a remark clearly directed towards Paris.

In floating markets yesterday, the readjustment amounted to another 1 per cent devaluation of the dollar. In the Paris commercial market the dollar reached its official floor, facing the French with the distasteful necessity of buying the despised greenbacks if matters go on like this.

However, this gentle downward float would have to go on a long time to reach the kind of readjustment the Americans want, and diplomatic sources

report that informal bargaining is still almost equally far off the mark.

In Whitehall, the silence about British views has become still more deafening. The unhappy experience of Mr. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the "honest broker" whose working figures were leaked, has been taken to heart. Officially, we continue to proclaim fixed parties with the French and Japanese while we actually float with the Germans and the Benelux group. An Italian report claiming to represent Mr. Barber's views shows his more concerned with technical practicalities than with doctrinal niceties.

Any talk of idealistic, supranational solutions produces an audibly sceptical echo in British official quarters: a readjustment, by talk or by float, and a return to some kind of fixed parties, remain the basic British aims.

Part of the British scenario would be a rise in the price of gold, but the White House yesterday rubbed in its own view of the strong US bargaining (or blackmail) position by refusing yet again to discuss gold. This was coupled with a warning against any retaliation against the "fully justified" surcharge.

If rage provokes action, Paris and Tokyo must be asking to move, for all their stone-faced public posture.



## Split in porn team

From JOHN CUNNINGHAM in Copenhagen

Lord Longford found himself in a minority of one today when comparing his reactions to live sex shows with those of the four other members of his unofficial group investigating pornography in Denmark. He told Danish and English journalists that he had been revolted. One show involved a couple masturbating and the other flagellation. "Why do you walk out?" a Danish journalist asked. "I'd had enough," Lord Longford replied. "I'm not made of iron or rubber either."

Other members of the group, Miss Sue Pegden, a researcher, and Mr. Gyles Brandreth, a former president of the Oxford Union, were much less hostile. Both are in their 20s. Mr. Brandreth said that the displays were "like an aphrodisiac" they were not disgusting but he regretted the lack of affection in sexual relationships which they showed.

Neither Dr. Joan Saville, who has specialised in working with drug addicts and delinquents, nor Miss Joan Bourne, a former researcher at Transport House, were perturbed. But all five were agreed that young people and those not interested in the subject were not pestered by pornography. Lord Longford is not convinced the Danes have produced conclusive evidence that their present laws provide sufficient protection for minors. But the group has found that there are probably considerable differences in English and Danish parental attitudes to pornography and young people.

Lord Longford is also sceptical about the reported drop in the number of sex crimes in Denmark. He says that this began in 1965, the year before liberalisation. A British businessman who launched an organisation early last year "to protect the public from pornography" has decided to emigrate to New Zealand. Mr. Paul Daniels, aged 53, father of four, of Chadwell Heath, Essex, who formed the Youth Protection Movement, said: "It stems the fifth now flooding into this country, so I am off to a young country to make a fresh start."

Lords of porn, page 13

High and dry: visitors to Piccadilly Circus keeping out of the way of the regular hose-down yesterday

## Eight charged after raids in London

By our own Reporter

Those charged yesterday were: George Kitchener Dixon (32), a manager of Morgan Street, City of London; Alan John Derek Dixon (30), a ceiling fitter, of Beaconsfield Road, Stratford; Brian Thomas Dixon (28), a dockerman, of Stephens Road, Stratford; Anthony John Cronin (30), a street trader, of Solander Gardens, Stepney; Michael John Young (27), a labourer, of Manchester Road, Poplar; Leon Carlton (34), a company director, of Sydney Road, North Woolwich; Ronald Schwartz (38), a sales director, of Balgore Lane, Gidea Park, Essex; and Brian Benjamin Dove (33), a shop manager, of Marley Drive, Gants Hill, Essex.

The three Dixons and Cronin are charged that on and before August 23 they conspired together, and with others, with a view to gain for themselves, made an unwarranted demand of money with menaces.

George Dixon and Alan Dixon are charged that on and before August 23 they conspired together, and with others, with a view to gain for themselves, made an unwarranted demand of money with menaces.

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## Penny on loan likely

By our Industrial Correspondent

Mr. Morris, Zimmar director of the National Federation of Master Bakers, yesterday forecast a 1 per cent increase in the price of large loaf next week. This increase coincides with a 1 per cent wage increase for shopworkers roundmen.

Higher prices of flour result of the Government's minimum import price and rising wages, are. What is not clear is to which the change may be attributed.

The "escape" clause of the Government's decree (which has now been 4700 firms) cover increases in the costs of materials, but not of wages.

Under the terms of the Federation's initiative, putting up prices allowed to limit unavoidable per cent.

On the transport front London busmen, 98.8 pence, and 70,000 members all had different views. The London men want a 12 pence increase, while the busmen want a 12 pence increase.

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## Showers and sunny spells

A depression SE of the move slowly NE and a low pressure will advance the British Isles. South of the depression, a cold front will bring rain and showers, but brighter weather will spread slowly. Some sun will appear, but showers of rain will become more frequent. Generally, the weather will be unsettled, with periods of rain and showers.

London, at first, will be cloudy, but sun will appear. Brighter weather will spread slowly. Some sun will appear, but showers of rain will become more frequent. Generally, the weather will be unsettled, with periods of rain and showers.

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## Gelignite haul Ulster-bound?

More than 800lb of gelignite and 1,300 detonators stolen from a magazine near Reading may be on their way to Ulster, according to the police.

With the present disturbed situation in Ulster, we have to bear in mind that this is one place the haul could go. Superintendent Philip Fairweather of Thames Valley CID said yesterday.

The theft was on Tuesday at the store in Goring Heath of Mr. William Hatt, an authorised explosive dealer. Superintendent Fairweather said that the explosives—the biggest haul he had heard of—were worth about £200. Their value on the black market was "anybody's guess."

The gelignite, in half-pound sticks, could be used to make booby traps in Ulster, he thought. Police throughout Britain have been alerted.

An army explosives expert also said the gelignite could be on its way to Ulster. "I find it hard to believe that a criminal safe breaker would want anything like this quantity, since he only uses an ounce or so at a time. It is obviously for resale."

The largest charge used in Northern Ireland so far was 50lb of gelignite but most terrorists bombs contain only a few pounds.

The 800lb haul and the 1,300 detonators, used in small amounts, could flatten large areas of Belfast.

## Action on schools sought

Working conditions in schools will be the main topic at a conference for 700 young teachers at Bradford next month. It is organised by the National Union of Teachers, and follows a national survey published by the union last summer. The survey was critical of conditions in many schools.

Young teachers from Liverpool and the Don Valley have tabled a motion deploring "the failure of the Government to introduce legislation for standards of heating, sanitation, and safety in schools."

Their motion urges the union's executive to continue to press for legally enforceable minimum standards in schools no lower than those laid down by the Shops, Offices, and Railway Premises Act.

The motion also calls on the executive to seek out schools shown to be consistently below standard and to instruct members to withdraw their labour from them.

## Pope's blessing

MRS MARY Whitehouse, founder of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, said yesterday that she had given her blessing to her campaign against pornography and in favour of "cleaner" radio and television.

She was received by the Pope at his summer villa at Castelgandolfo, and said that the meeting had been "marvellous." She gave him a brochure about the "Festival of Light" which she is organising in Britain next month.

Mrs Whitehouse quoted the Pope as telling her: "We agree entirely with what you are trying to do." She angrily denied British press reports that she had intended to present the Pope with copies of "OZ" 23 (the "School Kid's Issue") and the "Little Red Schoolbook." She had the books with her in case anybody wished to see them, but she added: "I would not dream of insulting any cleric by showing him such a pornographic book. I would not do it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and I would not do it to the Pope."

Mrs Whitehouse, who is an Anglican, said that she was

## STOP PRESS

seeing the Pope's Deputy Secretary of State, Archbishop Giovanni Benelli, at the Vatican today. Asked if she would show him the books, she replied: "I shall take them with me, but I will not bring them out of my case unless he shows concern about what we are fighting and asks to see them."—Reuter.

## Police accused of theft

Police Sergeant Eric Kelloway (36) and Police Constable Patrick Sage (28) were committed for trial to Bristol quarter sessions yesterday accused of burglary and theft. They face a total of 23 charges, 16 of them joint charges, and were granted £500 bail.

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## THE WEATHER

AROUND BRITAIN			
Report for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday.	Max.	Min.	Weather
London	18.4	10.4	Sunny
Edinburgh	15.4	7.4	Sunny
Belfast	12.4	4.4	Sunny
Cardiff	14.4	6.4	Sunny
Manchester	16.4	8.4	Sunny
Sheffield	17.4	9.4	Sunny
Birmingham	18.4	10.4	Sunny
Nottingham	19.4	11.4	Sunny
Leeds	20.4	12.4	Sunny
Liverpool	21.4	13.4	Sunny
South Coast	22.4	14.4	Sunny
West Coast	23.4	15.4	Sunny
North Coast	24.4	16.4	Sunny
East Coast	25.4	17.4	Sunny
South Coast	26.4	18.4	Sunny
West Coast	27.4	19.4	Sunny
North Coast	28.4	20.4	Sunny
East Coast	29.4	21.4	Sunny
South Coast	30.4	22.4	Sunny
West Coast	31.4	23.4	Sunny
North Coast	32.4	24.4	Sunny
East Coast	33.4	25.4	Sunny
South Coast	34.4	26.4	Sunny
West Coast	35.4	27.4	Sunny
North Coast	36.4	28.4	Sunny
East Coast	37.4	29.4	Sunny
South Coast	38.4	30.4	Sunny
West Coast	39.4	31.4	Sunny
North Coast	40.4	32.4	Sunny
East Coast	41.4	33.4	Sunny
South Coast	42.4	34.4	Sunny
West Coast	43.4	35.4	Sunny
North Coast	44.4	36.4	Sunny
East Coast	45.4	37.4	Sunny
South Coast	46.4	38.4	Sunny
West Coast	47.4	39.4	Sunny
North Coast	48.4	40.4	Sunny
East Coast	49.4	41.4	Sunny
South Coast	50.4	42.4	Sunny
West Coast	51.4	43.4	Sunny
North Coast	52.4	44.4	Sunny
East Coast	53.4	45.4	Sunny
South Coast	54.4	46.4	Sunny
West Coast	55.4	47.4	Sunny
North Coast	56.4	48.4	Sunny
East Coast	57.4	49.4	Sunny
South Coast	58.4	50.4	Sunny
West Coast	59.4	51.4	Sunny
North Coast	60.4	52.4	Sunny
East Coast	61.4	53.4	Sunny
South Coast	62.4	54.4	Sunny
West Coast	63.4	55.4	Sunny
North Coast	64.4	56.4	Sunny
East Coast	65.4	57.4	Sunny
South Coast	66.4	58.4	Sunny
West Coast	67.4	59.4	Sunny
North Coast	68.4	60.4	Sunny
East Coast	69.4	61.4	Sunny
South Coast	70.4	62.4	Sunny
West Coast	71.4	63.4	Sunny
North Coast	72.4	64.4	Sunny
East Coast	73.4	65.4	Sunny
South Coast	74.4	66.4	Sunny
West Coast	75.4	67.4	Sunny
North Coast	76.4	68.4	Sunny
East Coast	77.4	69.4	Sunny
South Coast	78.4	70.4	Sunny
West Coast	79.4	71.4	Sunny
North Coast	80.4	72.4	Sunny
East Coast	81.4	73.4	Sunny
South Coast	82.4	74.4	Sunny
West Coast	83.4	75.4	Sunny
North Coast	84.4	76.4	Sunny
East Coast	85.4	77.4	Sunny
South Coast	86.4	78.4	Sunny
West Coast	87.4	79.4	Sunny
North Coast	88.4	80.4	Sunny
East Coast	89.4	81.4	Sunny
South Coast	90.4	82.4	Sunny
West Coast	91.4	83.4	Sunny
North Coast	92.4	84.4	Sunny
East Coast	93.4	85.4	Sunny
South Coast	94.4	86.4	Sunny
West Coast	95.4	87.4	Sunny
North Coast	96.4	88.4	Sunny
East Coast	97.4	89.4	Sunny
South Coast	98.4	90.4	Sunny
West Coast	99.4	91.4	Sunny
North Coast	100.4	92.4	Sunny

AROUND THE WORLD			
London.....	18.4	10.4	Sunny
Edinburgh.....	15.4	7.4	Sunny
Belfast.....	12.4	4.4	Sunny
Cardiff.....	14.4	6.4	Sunny
Manchester.....	16.4	8.4	Sunny
Sheffield.....	17.4	9.4	Sunny
Birmingham.....	18.4	10.4	Sunny
Nottingham.....	19.4	11.4	Sunny
Leeds.....	20.4	12.4	Sunny
Liverpool.....	21.4	13.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	22.4	14.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	23.4	15.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	24.4	16.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	25.4	17.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	26.4	18.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	27.4	19.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	28.4	20.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	29.4	21.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	30.4	22.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	31.4	23.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	32.4	24.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	33.4	25.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	34.4	26.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	35.4	27.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	36.4	28.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	37.4	29.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	38.4	30.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	39.4	31.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	40.4	32.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	41.4	33.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	42.4	34.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	43.4	35.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	44.4	36.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	45.4	37.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	46.4	38.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	47.4	39.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	48.4	40.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	49.4	41.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	50.4	42.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	51.4	43.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	52.4	44.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	53.4	45.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	54.4	46.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	55.4	47.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	56.4	48.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	57.4	49.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	58.4	50.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	59.4	51.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	60.4	52.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	61.4	53.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	62.4	54.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	63.4	55.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	64.4	56.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	65.4	57.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	66.4	58.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	67.4	59.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	68.4	60.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	69.4	61.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	70.4	62.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	71.4	63.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	72.4	64.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	73.4	65.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	74.4	66.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	75.4	67.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	76.4	68.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	77.4	69.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	78.4	70.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	79.4	71.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	80.4	72.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	81.4	73.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	82.4	74.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	83.4	75.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	84.4	76.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	85.4	77.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	86.4	78.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	87.4	79.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	88.4	80.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	89.4	81.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	90.4	82.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	91.4	83.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	92.4	84.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	93.4	85.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	94.4	86.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	95.4	87.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	96.4	88.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	97.4	89.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	98.4	90.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	99.4	91.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	100.4	92.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	101.4	93.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	102.4	94.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	103.4	95.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	104.4	96.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	105.4	97.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	106.4	98.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	107.4	99.4	Sunny
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South Coast.....	110.4	102.4	Sunny
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North Coast.....	112.4	104.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	113.4	105.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	114.4	106.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	115.4	107.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	116.4	108.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	117.4	109.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	118.4	110.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	119.4	111.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	120.4	112.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	121.4	113.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	122.4	114.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	123.4	115.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	124.4	116.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	125.4	117.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	126.4	118.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	127.4	119.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	128.4	120.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	129.4	121.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	130.4	122.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	131.4	123.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	132.4	124.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	133.4	125.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	134.4	126.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	135.4	127.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	136.4	128.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	137.4	129.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	138.4	130.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	139.4	131.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	140.4	132.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	141.4	133.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	142.4	134.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	143.4	135.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	144.4	136.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	145.4	137.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	146.4	138.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	147.4	139.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	148.4	140.4	Sunny
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South Coast.....	150.4	142.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	151.4	143.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	152.4	144.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	153.4	145.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	154.4	146.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	155.4	147.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	156.4	148.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	157.4	149.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	158.4	150.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	159.4	151.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	160.4	152.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	161.4	153.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	162.4	154.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	163.4	155.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	164.4	156.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	165.4	157.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	166.4	158.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	167.4	159.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	168.4	160.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	169.4	161.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	170.4	162.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	171.4	163.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	172.4	164.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	173.4	165.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	174.4	166.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	175.4	167.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	176.4	168.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	177.4	169.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	178.4	170.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	179.4	171.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	180.4	172.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	181.4	173.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	182.4	174.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	183.4	175.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	184.4	176.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	185.4	177.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	186.4	178.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	187.4	179.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	188.4	180.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	189.4	181.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	190.4	182.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	191.4	183.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	192.4	184.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	193.4	185.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	194.4	186.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	195.4	187.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	196.4	188.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	197.4	189.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	198.4	190.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	199.4	191.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	200.4	192.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	201.4	193.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	202.4	194.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	203.4	195.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	204.4	196.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	205.4	197.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	206.4	198.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	207.4	199.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	208.4	200.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	209.4	201.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	210.4	202.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	211.4	203.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	212.4	204.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	213.4	205.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	214.4	206.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	215.4	207.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	216.4	208.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	217.4	209.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	218.4	210.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	219.4	211.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	220.4	212.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	221.4	213.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	222.4	214.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	223.4	215.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	224.4	216.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	225.4	217.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	226.4	218.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	227.4	219.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	228.4	220.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	229.4	221.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	230.4	222.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	231.4	223.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	232.4	224.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	233.4	225.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	234.4	226.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	235.4	227.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	236.4	228.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	237.4	229.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	238.4	230.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	239.4	231.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	240.4	232.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	241.4	233.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	242.4	234.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	243.4	235.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	244.4	236.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	245.4	237.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	246.4	238.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	247.4	239.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	248.4	240.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	249.4	241.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	250.4	242.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	251.4	243.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	252.4	244.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	253.4	245.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	254.4	246.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	255.4	247.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	256.4	248.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	257.4	249.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	258.4	250.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	259.4	251.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	260.4	252.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	261.4	253.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	262.4	254.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	263.4	255.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	264.4	256.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	265.4	257.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	266.4	258.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	267.4	259.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	268.4	260.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	269.4	261.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	270.4	262.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	271.4	263.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	272.4	264.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	273.4	265.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	274.4	266.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	275.4	267.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	276.4	268.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	277.4	269.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	278.4	270.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	279.4	271.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	280.4	272.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	281.4	273.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	282.4	274.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	283.4	275.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	284.4	276.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	285.4	277.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	286.4	278.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	287.4	279.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	288.4	280.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	289.4	281.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	290.4	282.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	291.4	283.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	292.4	284.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	293.4	285.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	294.4	286.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	295.4	287.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	296.4	288.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	297.4	289.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	298.4	290.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	299.4	291.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	300.4	292.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	301.4	293.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	302.4	294.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	303.4	295.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	304.4	296.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	305.4	297.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	306.4	298.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	307.4	299.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	308.4	300.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	309.4	301.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	310.4	302.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	311.4	303.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	312.4	304.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	313.4	305.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	314.4	306.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	315.4	307.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	316.4	308.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	317.4	309.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	318.4	310.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	319.4	311.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	320.4	312.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	321.4	313.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	322.4	314.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	323.4	315.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	324.4	316.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	325.4	317.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	326.4	318.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	327.4	319.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	328.4	320.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	329.4	321.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	330.4	322.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	331.4	323.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	332.4	324.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	333.4	325.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	334.4	326.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	335.4	327.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	336.4	328.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	337.4	329.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	338.4	330.4	Sunny
West Coast.....	339.4	331.4	Sunny
North Coast.....	340.4	332.4	Sunny
East Coast.....	341.4	333.4	Sunny
South Coast.....	342.4		